THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated The Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 44.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXVIII.
NUMBER 23.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1881.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 30TH MAY

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS the vote of thanks to the officers and men engaged in military operations in Afghanistan was moved by the Marquis of Hartington, and seconded by Sir Stafford Northcote. Mr. Healy moved an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. O'Kelly, declaring that the House, "disapproving of the Afghan war as needless and unjust, considered it inexpedient to return thanks to officers or soldiers for slaying a number of people with whom we had no righteous quarrel, and devastating their country." The amendment was rejected by 304 votes to 20.

SO THE BHEELS have carried the day. The following treaty engagement has been made with them by His Highness the Maharana of Oodeypore :

(1.) That the Bheels shall not be put to any trouble on account of the census.
(2.) That no Bheel woman shall be weighed.
(3.) That no Mahomedan shall either live or enter the village containing the shrine of Rikhabnath.
(4.) That in accordance with the request of the Bheels, their offence of "the massacre at Barapal" is pardoned, but no such mercy will be shown in future, and any Bheel who shall be guilty of any such offence, shall be severely punished.
(5.) That their land shall not be measured.
(6) That a remission of half of the *Tisala* is granted for the future.
(7.) That all Bheels condemned during the last three years, *i. e.*, since the Samvat year 1935, and who are now undergoing their term of imprisonment in the Oodeypore jail shall be released on payment of a proper ransom.
(8.) That no Raj officer shall receive either *ghas* (forage) or *lukri* (fuel) from the Bheels without paying a proper price for the same.
(9.) That no more *Thanás* than those existing at present shall be established in the Hill Tracts.
(10) That no monopoly shall be granted over salt and opium in the Hilly Tracts.
(11) That no monopoly shall be granted to any one over grass, fuel, timber, or other natural products of the Hills. But that the Bheels of the various pals shall continue in the future to enjoy freely the products of their respective Hills as they have done in the past.
(12.) That they shall continue to levy *bolai* on pilgrims, travellers and merchandise as they had been doing before.
(13.) That *Mahoora* (from which the Bheels manufacture their liquor) brought for their own use shall be exempt from duty.
(14.) That the sowers posted at *chowkies* shall be withdrawn.

The triumph of the Bheels has thus been complete.

THE RAID against touters set on foot by Mr. Buckland, Magistrate of Howrah, has received a check. An appeal was preferred to the Sessions Judge, Mr. J. P. Grant, from a decision of a Deputy Magistrate, in which a person named Etwar Sheik was fined Rs. 10, on a charge of acting as a touter. The Sessions Judge remarks :

It is contended for the appellant that the order of the magistrate is *ultra vires*, and that even if it be held that the magistrate was competent to pass it, the evidence does not show that the appellant contravened it. On this last point I may at once say that the appeal must succeed. There is not the slightest evidence that the appellant went within the prescribed limits for the purpose of acting as touter or suit broker. Indeed, the evidence is that he went with a totally different object, and that he did nothing but what was consistent with that object, and nothing to show that he was intending to act as touter or suit broker. The one single witness for the prosecution states that the appellant was coming from the Municipal Office (which is just outside the northern limits of the order), and was on his way to the part of the building where the Court of Sessions for the division is held and was there sitting, which court is within the limits of the order ; and that appellant when arrested stated that his whole business was to have an interview with a pleader practising in that court. This witness further stated that he is not aware whether or not the appellant is a touter or suit broker, and that appellant had said nothing when on the premises before he was arrested. Under the circumstances it is impossible to hold that the appellant has been proved guilty of any offence, and I accordingly set aside the conviction, and direct that the fine, which has been paid, be refunded.

The notice issued by the Magistrate is also condemned as illegal. On this point the Sessions Judge says :

Under section 187 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Criminal Courts are ordinarily open to every member of the public and the restrictions to this right of entree are in the hands of the presiding officer alone. For these reasons I am of opinion that it is not open to the magistrate to prohibit any person generally from attending a court of criminal justice, and that the effect of the notice in question in this case is merely to warn the suspected persons that their presence within the prescribed limits will subject them to the surveillance of the police. I may remark that the arrest of the appellant in this case was illegal. The police have no power of arrest without warrant for an offence whether under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code or under section 36 of the Legal Practitioner's Act. Even supposing that by presenting himself within the prescribed limits, the appellant had committed an offence under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, he could not be arrested *proprio motu* by the police for that offence.

The rights of the public are vindicated by Mr. Grant. Touting should certainly be repressed with a high hand, but not without the sanction of law or at the sacrifice of justice or public rights.

IN ENUNCIATING his Drainage theory Raja Degumber Mitter pointed out several instances in which roads and railways had obstructed drainage. It is therefore necessary to see that in granting new lines of Railways no impediments are thrown in the way of drainage. Our contemporary of the *Shomeprokash* draws attention to certain obstructions which are being put to the drainage of some villages along the Sonarpore extension of the South Eastern Railway. The writer says that the village of Changripotta is entirely dependent upon a channel which passes by the southern side of the village, proceeds eastward, and flows into the fields. This channel also partially carries the waters of the neighbouring villages of Hurrinavi and Kodalia. The railway works now under construction threaten to obstruct its course. The outlets, which are being kept, will not afford sufficient passage for the waters of the villages above-mentioned. The two culverts are a great way off from Changripotta and the reason why they will not carry the waters of the villages is simply this, that water does not run upward. The level of the culverts is much above the level of the old channel, especially at the southern and northern ends. The downward level is on the East side, and if a passage is not kept for waters to flow through this channel, the villages referred to are sure to suffer from malarious fever.

THE SAME PAPER draws the attention of the railway authorities to another subject. It is the obstruction caused by the railway to the existing roadway which affords passage to the cultivators to go to their fields that lie on both sides of the line in the villages of Changripotta and Hurinavi, with their cattle and implements of husbandry. If this obstruction continue, it will seriously interfere with the cultivation of the fields.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S correspondent at Moscow telegraphs that the withdrawal of the English forces from Kandahar has been immediately followed by another Russian Embassy to Kabul, the pretext given by General Kaufmann for this fresh political demonstration being the return of the Ameer's family, who have quitted Russian protection to join Abdur Rhaman at Kabul.

TUESDAY, 31ST MAY.

THE GRAND jury at the Old Bailey has returned a true bill against Herr Most, the proprietor of the *Freiheit*, for inciting to murder. They have appended an earnest and unanimous expression of opinion that the publication in England of incitements to the assassination of foreign rulers or others abroad is brutal and un-English and should always be vigorously dealt with by the authorities The man has been convicted, but the jury have strongly recommended him to mercy.

IN HIS address at the anniversary dinner of the Royal Academy Mr. Gladstone paid the following tribute to the memory of Lord Beaconsfield :

With your well-weighted and well-chosen words still ringing in my ears, I cannot but rejoice that the extraordinary man—distinguished even among distinguished men—to whom you have gracefully referred—lived long enough to have the last phase of his existence commemorated by that great artist, It is, indeed, an unfinished work. In this sense it was premature decease *abstulit atra dies ac funere mersit acerbo*. But the genius of the artist, as rapid in its execution as it is sure in its aim, has recorded that phase of an extraordinary life in a form in which it will, I believe, be precious to posterity.

IN A SERMON on the death of Lord Beaconsfield Dean Stanley described Mr. Gladstone and the late Lord Beaconsfield as the "great twin brethren of our day," each supplying what the other needed for the public weal. He continued :

Though they differed so widely in their opinions, let us hope that posterity would acknowledge that each fought for what he deemed right in the cause of England's empire and of England's common wealth. The name of Lord Beaconsfield would be remembered by posterity as that of one who had an extraordinary career which led the alien in race, the despised in debate, the eccentric in demeanour, the romantic adventurer, the fierce assailant, by unflagging perseverance, unshaken fidelity, by constantly increasing dignity, by larger and larger breadth of view, to reach the highest summit of fame and splendour.

THE MARQUIS of Hartington has introduced a Bill for providing a superannuation allowance for the Auditor of the Accounts of the Secretary of State for India in Council and his assistants. The Bill proposes that the auditor and his assistants, notwithstanding that some of those who now hold these offices have not obtained certificates from the Civil Service Commissioners, shall as regards superannuation be in the same position as if they had been appointed on the establishment of the Secretary of State under the Act of 1858, which transferred the Government of India from the East India Company to her Majesty.

IT IS stated that the portrait of Lord Beaconsfield by Mr. Millais, which is now on exhibition at the Royal Academy, has been purchased by Mr. W. H. Smith, M. P., for £2,000.

IT AFFORDS us much pleasure to notice that the leaders of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities of Lahore are endeavouring to bring about a reconciliation between these two important sections. A meeting of Pundits and Moulvis was held at which Pundit Gopeenath said that the Hindus were running great risks by maintaining an attitude of hostility towards the Mahomedans, and that it was their interest to cultivate friendly relations with the latter, instead of disturbing the harmony which had always existed between the two parties. At the same meeting Munshi Nizar Ali and Munshi Abu Saeed Mahomed Hossain gave wise counsels to their co-religionists. The latter said, that theology had formed the subject of his study for the last twenty years, and that he was not aware of any authority in the Koran (which he said he had read at least a hundred times) or Hadises, that could justify the attacks made by his co-religionists on Hinduism. We hope the olive branch of peace will be accepted by both parties. Let them remember that union is strength—division is death.

AT A meeting of Hindus and Mahomedans held at Raja Bhyan Sing's house on the 21st instant, a committee was appointed composed of representatives of both parties with a view to collect all publications of an acrimonious nature and to submit them to a general meeting, pointing out objectionable and obnoxious passages, and to ask the writers to alter and modify the said passages or to admit their faults and ask apology from the party offended against. In case of refusal the Committee are authorized to send up to Government the names of the books and ask it on behalf of the general public to interefere in the public interest. The committee will be called by the name of the Anjuman-i-Islak or the Anushasana Sabha. The reporter, who has furnished us with a report of the meeting, informs us that on the adjournment of the meeting there was a hearty shaking of hands on the part of the Mahomedans and embracing on the part of the Hindus. The next general meeting will be held on or about the 22nd proximo.

WEDNESDAY, 1ST JUNE.

THE NEW Maharaja of Nepal, says the *Pioneer*, is a grandson of the late Sir Jung Bahadur—his mother being Sir Jung's daughter ; his father was the eldest son of the late Maharaja Adiraj. The late Maharaja Adiraj seems to have died of dysentery, or some similar disease, on the 17th May. Immediately after his death, his grandson, who will be six years old in August was proclaimed Maharaja ; and all the nobles, included the boy's uncle, offered him *nuzzurs*. The father of the new Maharaja of Nepal died in 1878 ; and was the eldest son of the late Maharaja. The mother of the new Maharaja, as already stated, was the daughter of the late Sir Jung Bahadur ; so the Rana family, of whom the Prime Minister Sir Runodip Singh is now the head, have one of their own blood on the throne.

WE ARE requested to state that Dr. Monier Williams' Indian Institute has recently been

opened in temporary rooms at 8 Broad Street, Oxford, and the nucleus of a Library and Museum is gradually forming. Professor Monier Williams earnestly solicits pecuniary aid for the encouragement of Indian Studies by the founding of Fellowships, Scholarships, and Prizes in connexion with the Institute. He also hopes that his friends will endeavour to assist him in completing the plan of the Institute by presenting it with any Indian books, MSS., and interesting objects they may be able to spare. All such gifts will have printed labels affixed to them, inscribed with the name of the donor, and the date of presentation. They may be sent to the care of the Professor at the Indian Institute Rooms, 8 Broad Street, or to Merton Lea, Oxford.

IT IS said that the Government has decided to change the color of the six pie postage stamps from blue to green, and the two anna stamps from orange to blue. It has also decided to do away with the twelve anna stamps, and introduce one and a-half and three and a half anna stamps.

A GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS will be held at Venice. The Congress will be held from the 15th to the 22nd September 1881, and an exhibition during the whole of that month. The Congress will be divided into eight sections *viz* :

I.—Mathematical Geography, Geodosy, Topography.
II.—Hydrography.
III.—Physical Geography, Meteorological do. Geological do. Botanical do. Zoological do.
IV.—Anthropological, Ethnographical and Philological Geography.
V.—Historical Geography, History of Geography.
VI.—Economical Geography, Commercial and Statistical do.
VII.—Methods, teaching and diffusion of Geography.
VIII.—Explorations and travels.

The Exhibition will comprise books, maps, instruments, and apparatuses, and all other objects belonging to the above mentioned eight classes.

Foriegn Exhibitors will be represented by the Commissioners specially appointed by their own Governments.

An international Jury will award the prizes, *viz.*, 1st Class medals, 2nd Class medals, and Mentions honorable.

COMMODORE SCHUFELDT, of the United States Navy, who has recently paid an official visit to several of the Chinese ports, has, it is stated received an offer from the Government of China of an important post in connection with the Chinese fleet. Commodore Schufeldt has referred the matter to his Government for their decision before accepting the appointment. England should take note of this.

THURSDAY 2ND JUNE.

WE ARE REQUESTED by the Engineer to the Calcutta Coporation to state that the cause of the extraordinary want of water pressure in the South Division of the Town during the past few days, has been due to the break-down of one of the Engines at the Wellington Sqaare Pumping Station. He adds that the inconvenience will continue about three weeks longer until the necessary repairs can be effected.

WE READ that two hundred and fifty pilgrims headed by the Rev. Frs. Picard and Hyppolite, religious of the Assumption of Nimes, and Viscount Damas, president of the pilgrimage, arrived in Rome on the 3rd May and have already begun their visits or stations in the great Basilicas, in order to gain the Jubilee.

IT IS STATED that the Municipal Commissioners of Cuddapah contemplate assessing Missionaries for the profession tax. They referred the question to Government, who stated that the decision in such matters was vested in the Commissioners, and the Government could not therefore express any authoritative opinion on the subject. If the Caddapah Commissioner should impose the tax, it would be really "licensing" preaching.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that His Excellency the Viceroy is himself looking into the question of Simla allowances to clerks. It is stated that "the allowances are more symmetrically adapted, and classification is more uniform." But what the poor clerks want is not superficial beauty but substantial worth, and we hope the scale sanctioned by the Viceroy will secure the latter end.

THE THAKORE of BHOWNUGGUR, who was made a K. C. S. I. the other day, has earned for himself among the princes of India a distinguished name for enlightened munificence. His Highness, who is only twenty-three years of age, is, perhaps, the principal donor to the Rajkumar College, where he himself spent four years, and among his other acts of princely liberality are the construction of the railway between Bhownuggur and Rajcote, and of the Kaisir-i-Hind Bridge at the latter place. The bridge alone cost a sum of Rs. 1,17,000.

AN EXTENSIVE robbery has been committed at the Lahore Treasury by some of the men of the 24th Native Infantry, forming the Treasury Guard. The money was kept in bags containing Rs. 2,000 each, and some of the bags could be reached with a long stick, or the bayonet at the end of a rifle, through the entrance of a drain. About Rs. 30,000 have been abstracted in this way. Some of the thieves have been apprehended.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of an official communication from the Government of Bengal to the Director of Public Instruction proposing certain amended rules framed for the management and control of the compounders' classes in the Vernacular Medical Schools. One of them is that compounders who can satisfy the examiners that before the issue of the Government Resolution of 30th March last they have been practising as compounders for three years in a dispensary or druggist's shop where European drugs are regularly dispensed on prescription, will be allowed to present themselves for examination and receive certificates if successful! Each candidate must pay a fee of Rs. 3 before admission to the examination.

FRIDAY 3RD JUNE.

IN PARIS, false ears are a new manufacture for the toilette. The *Lancet* says:—"Ladies who think they have ugly ears place these artistic productions under luxuriant tresses of false hair, fasten them to the natural ears and wear them for show. False hair, false teeth, false hips, false calves, false ears—what next?" This is—CIVILIZATION!!!

A CORRESPONDENT sends to the *Indian Daily News* the following *recipe* as a cure for hydrophobia :

One rupee weight of the jute of the leaves of the Datura Fastuosa.
Two rupees weight of raw rice (bassi akki).
One rupee weight of jinghelly seed (yellow) or graines de sesame.
One rupee weight of cocoanut.
One rupee weight of sugar.

These four minor ingredients—raw rice, yellow jinghelly, cocoanut, and sugar must be well pounded together, and the juice of the Datura Fastuosa poured upon this compound. If too thick, or pulpy, a little cocoanut water may be added, in order to render the drinking easier. This recipe is only for grown up persons. For children half a rupee weight of the juice of the Datura Fastuosa. There are two kinds of Datura Fastuosa—"The black" and "the white;" but the black is always more preferable. *This mixture must be administered five or six days to the person bitten.* The nearer the access of the fit, the better it acts. After the potion is drunk the person gets a fit, which lasts for three or four hours. No food must be given until asked for, and in such a case only boiled rice. This diet must be continued for some time after the cure. After cure no fish is to be eaten; no meat, and the person must refrain as much as possible from using cold water. The hands and face may be washed with hot water. These observances must be carried into effect for some time.

THE KING of the Sandwich Islands flashed like a meteor upon Calcutta and vanished. His Majesty was received by a staff of Bengal officers headed by Mr. Harrison, the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, and Mr. Macaulay, the Bengal Secretary, and entertained by them. A contemporary says that King Kalakaua is 46 years of age, and ascended the throne in 1874. His education has been most thorough, and he still studies deeply. His Majesty is a finished English scholar, and is musical, being not only able to perform on a variety of instruments, but also compose; he is also a poet. In disposition he is kindly, genial, and affectionate, and has always a hearty welcome for all who visit his kingdom, irrespective of nationality or creed. His Majesty started from his capital at the end of January, and visited San Francisco, Japan, China, Siam, the Straits Settlements, Burmah, and will leave India in time to reach England in about six weeks. After staying a short time in England, he will visit the Continent of Europe, after which King Kalakaua will return home *via* England and America, arriving in November.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Englishman* thus writes on the subject of the consumption of opium :

The result of many years' experience in Assam, where the drug is largely consumed, seems to show very conclusively that compared to a similar consumption of spirits, that of opium is practically more harmless.

The alternative of those desiring the suppression of its consumption is simply drunkenness in lieu of drowsiness. To those whose object is agitation for notoriety, or to indulge a sentimental philanthrophy, I have nothing to say. I address myself to those only who desire the real benefit of the people. To such I unhesitatingly say that an unreasoning crusade against "opium," its use and abuse, is certain to end in a general introduction of drunkenness, and its attendant evils (here) of crime, sickness, and death, making them sincerely repent their success. The physical evils, the dysentery and death, due to consumption of bad spirits, which alone the poor can afford, would, if seen, as the Planter often sees it, appal the most ardent anti-opiumist. From the moral point of view, the prospect is even worse, the wife beating, child-neglecting phase in particular.

We entirely concur. We commend the picture to Messrs Pease & Co.,

THE INDIAN CHURCHMAN is opposed to preaching in squares. It says :

We believe we are correct in stating that the public peace was first broken by Hindoo and Mahomedan preachers, but when once the matter came under the cognisance of the authorities, they were bound to treat all alike, though we can well understand the irritation felt by the Missionaries at an interference with what they consider even more than a right—a sacred duty—and that too in consequence of no misconduct on their part. We cannot help thinking that if they had accepted the *protection* offered them by the Commissioner of Police, matters would have been settled rapidly and satisfactorily; it is true the word *authority* was used, but without the least intention of compelling a Missionary to obtain a license to preach from the Commissioner. We have no sympathy whatever with the speaker who thus interpreted the order at the Municipal Meeting.

We believe the Lord Bishop is of this opinion.

A POST MORTEM examination of the body of the late Mr. Adam showed the existence in an aggravated form of *biliary calculi*, coupled with cancer in the vicinity of the stomach. It was out of the power of medical science to save his life. It is believed that his coming to India did not accelerate the disease, which was one of old standing.

SATURDAY 4TH JUNE.

WE HAVE received the following from a correspondent at Rungpore:

Baboo Proobhat Nath Roy, the Sub divisional officer of Gaibandha in the District of Rungpore, has been winning golden opinions by the ability and energy with which he has been discharging his duties. He has succeeded in throwing a shell into the camp of the criminal population of the Subdivision. The peaceful inhabitants consequently feel a sense of security in the possession of their property, and pray to the Almighty for the long life and prosperity of their benefactor, the Deputy Magistrate. Some wicked men of this part of the country were in the habit of extorting money from innocent persons by bringing false cases against the latter I am glad to be able to say that these have almost disappeared as Baboo Probhat Nath deems it his duty to prosecute every lodger of false complaint. We hope this able officer of Government will be kept in charge of this Sub-division till he is promoted to a higher post.

THE BRAHMO PUBLIC OPINION reports a row at Bagbazar between some Tramway passengers and some servants of the Tramway Company. The story is as follows :

One of the passengers who had taken a ticket for Bagbazar was asked by the driver to alight at an intermediate station which he refused to do as he had a right to go up to the terminus. The guard would have him down there and on his stoutly resisting, dealt him some blows which the Babu reciprocated. Thereupon, the guard and the driver gave him a good thrashing on the Tram, and taking the carriage into the station, repeated the thrashing to their heart's content. Three Constables were sent for and arrived and separated the parties. On coming out, the victim said he would avenge himself for all this, and thereupon he was again assulted, and as a large crowd had collected by this time, some of whom intervented to separate the fighting parties, all the employes of the Company turned out, and began indiscriminate thrashing. Then there was a flight and pursuit and in this pursuit several shops were entered into and the things therein destroyed. Several complaints have been laid at the Police and summons granted.

If the case as hinted be laid before the Magistrate, full justice will no doubt be done to all parties concerned.

THE WATER-BUBBLE of Lahore has burst. Water was being pumped preparatory to the opening of the water-supply, and the tank was about half-full when one corner gave way. Great damage has been done to the water-works and neighbouring houses. The compensation to be paid for damage it is said will be heavy. Now, who is to hang for this? We hope a full enquiry will be made into the matter.

MR. A. B. INGLIS has been re-elected President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Morison Vice-President, for the current year.

WE HAVE received a copy of a circular issued by the Home Department of the Government of India defining the scope of the Factories' Act. The Act, it is explained, does not apply to indigo factories or premises situated on and used solely for the purposes of tea or coffee plantations; nor to temporary establishments wherein operatives are employed for less than four months in the year; nor to comparatively small undertakings providing work on any day for less than one hundred persons. Moreover, the restrictions which it imposes on the hours of labour extend only to children; and, except in so far as the Act provides for the fencing of machinery and notice of accidents, it does not impose any obligation on mill-owners for the protection of adults. The scope of the Act is thus limited. The circular is judicially conceived.

THERE WERE 183 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 28th May last, of which 19 were from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 50 from fevers, 29 from bowel complaints, 3 from suicides and accidents, 15 from pthisis and asthma, 20 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Six children were still-born, and 29 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year; 27 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 12. The average of daily mortality is 26·1.

THE MARRIAGE of Her Royal Highness the Princess Stephanie of Belgium with the Crown Prince of Austria, which has been just celebrated, has some Indian interest. It is stated that our distinguished countryman, Raja Sourendra Mohun Tagore, Mus. Doc. C. I. E., had caused a basket of flowers to be presented on his behalf through a friend to

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

her Royal Highness the Princess of Belgium on the auspicious occasion. The following is a translation of the account of the presentation, as published in the *Moniteur*, the official organ of the Belgian Government:

"It is not only from Belgium that flowers were sent to celebrate the farewell to the Princess Stephanie; some come from the banks of the Ganges! The Rajah Tagore, Sourindro Mohun, ordered flowers to be sent the day before yesterday to the place at the address of the young bride. They were sent in a magnificent basket. The Rajah Tagore is the same who, every one well remembers, did send a piece of verse—in Sanskrit language—to the King and Queen on the occasion of their silver wedding. He is also the same who did some years ago present to the King an admirable collection of instruments used in the Eastern countries, a collection which is now to be seen in the Museum of the Conservatoire."

Her Royal Highness, together with Her Royal parents, is reported to have been much touched by the attention shown to them by the Raja, and has caused a polite letter of acknowledgment to be sent to him.

WE HAVE received the following telegrams from the Press Commissioner's Office:

Simla, May 30th.—Further reports have been received confirming the account of the fight at Girishk, Saiyad Azim Shah is still in the neighbourhood of Girishk, with a force now estimated at one thousand foot and five hundred horse. All is quiet in Kandahar.

Simla, June 1st.—Sirdars Muhammad Hashim Khan and Muhammad Hasan Khan are reported to have arrived in Farrah with some Cavalry variously estimated at one to five hundred. The former had written letters to the Alizai Chiefs announcing his arrival, and informing that the would move on to Zamindawar with 2,000 Horse. Ayub Khan is said to be apprehensive of an attack from the Turkistan side, but to have announced his intention of leaving Herat early in June. Accounts differ as to the number of troops with him. The Wali of Maimanah is said to have refused him assistance. Reinforcements are moving from Kandahar to Girishk and from Kelat to Kandahar.

WE TAKE from the morning papers of the week:

London May 29th.—The enforcing of writs in the West of Ireland is meeting with great resistance. A very serious riot took place yesterday at Nutchelstown, county Cork, where 12,000 peasants assembled, and stubbornly opposed the enforcement of evictions, but eventually the rioters were dispersed by the police and a strong force of military.

20th.—The *Times* publishes a telegram from Calcutta that, notwithstanding the protest of the Indian Government, peremptory orders have been received from home directing the evacuation of the Pishin Valley as early as possible.

30th.—Lord Hartington, replying to a question in the House of Commons, denied the statement made by the *Times* that the Home Government had ordered the Indian Government to hasten the evacuation of the Pishin Valley. On the contrary His Lordship said that discretion had been extended to the Indian Government in the matter. Mr. Kettle, the organizer of a Land League, has been arrested. Barrett and Sir Charles have been scratched for the Derby. Greece has accepted the convention, which the Porte has signed.

31st.—The Fortune Bay Fishery dispute, which for some time past has been the subject of correspondence between the British and United States Governments, and which arose from attacks upon American fishermen by those of Newfoundland when the former were fishing at the time prohibited by the Newfoundland authorities, but which authority was questioned by the American Government, has been decided against England, who pays £15,000 damages. News has has been received of the murder of a French Journalist at Beja in Tunis.

June 1st.—The Irish Land Bill is making very slow progress in committee, and the discussion on the first clause still continues. The amendments already number fifteen hundred, and the number is daily increasing. The Land Leagues in Ireland are excited, and rumours are current that Government intends suppressing the League.

2nd.—Sir Stafford Northcote in a speech at Manchester denounced the policy of the Government in Ireland as feeble and vacillating, and predicted that the Land Bill would be productive of disastrous results. A majority of the London press are urging Government to suppress the Land League. It is rumoured that an attack has been made by Fenians on Her Majesty's gunboat *Goshawk*, off Arranmore.

3rd.—The Premier, replying to a question in the House Commons, said there was no foundation for the statement that the Government in Ireland advised the suppression of the Land League. A serious affray has taken place between the Police and the peasantry in Ennis District. The police, whilst serving writs, were repeatedly attacked by peasants, who were armed with snider rifles. One was killed and many were wounded. The *Daily Telegraph* and *Morning Post* both publish a paragraph stating that the Earl of Camperdown has been offered the Governorship of Madras. Mr. Goschen has resumed his seat in the House of Commons.

4th.—The Commons rejected the vote of censure brought forward by the Irish Members respecting the policy of the Government towards Ireland by 130 against 22 votes. Mr. O'Kelly, Member for Roscommon, was suspended for disregarding the authority of the speaker. The House has been adjourned for the Whitsuntide recess. The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph stating that no offers for the Governorship of Madras have as yet been made in any quarter. Lieutenant-Colonel White, of the 92nd Highlanders, receives the Victoria Cross according to yesterday's *Gazette*.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Memorandum on Dyes of Indian growth and production. By L. Liotard of the Agricultural Department. 2. Report on the Jails of the Central Provinces for 1880. 3. Introduction to the Annual Accounts of the Sea-borne trade of the Bengal Presidency and of its Chief Port and each of its subordinate ports for 1880-81. 4. Trade and Navigation Returns for April 1881. 5. Report on the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for 1879-80. 6. Supplemental Report on Indian Wheat. A Parliamentary paper. 7. Records of the Geological Survey. vol. XIV. Part 2. 8. The Oriental Miscellany for June 1881. 9. The Parichaiika, Vol. I. No. 4. 10. Memorial of the Maharaja of Burdwan regarding the Rent Bill.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1881.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.
III.

THE enhancement clauses of the Irish Land Bill are curiously clogged in this fashion. It is provided that "where a tenant sells his tenancy without notice from the landlord that he is about to raise the rent, and the landlord demands a higher rent from the purchaser of the tenancy than he received from the tenant, the purchaser may sell such tenancy forthwith, and if he sells the same forthwith, he shall, in addition to any moneys he may receive from the sale of such tenancy, be entitled to receive from the landlord the amount by which the selling value of his tenancy may have been depreciated by the increse of rent." In other words the landlord must either raise the rent the moment the new Act comes into operation or must take the consequences of procrastination. We do not think this provision is fair. If the enhancement of rent be equitable, it ought not to matter whether the increased rent be demanded from a "present tenant" or from a purchaser. The question is simply whether or not the landlord has a just right to demand increased rent, and that question ought to be left to the court for adjudication. Then we observe that ejectment is not absolutely done away with. The provisions on this point are as follows:

Where proceedings are taken by the landlord to compel a tenant to quit his holding, the tenant may sell his tenancy at any time before but not after the expiration of six months from the execution of a writ or decree for possession in an ejectment for non-payment of rent, and at any time before but not after the execution of such writ or decree in any ejectment other than for non-payment of rent; and if any judgment or decree in ejectment has been obtained before the passing of this Act, such tenant may within the same periods respectively apply to the Court to fix the judicial rent of the holding.

Provided that proceedings shall not be taken by a landlord to compel a tenant to quit his holding for breach of any statutory condition, save as follows:—

(1.) Where the condition broken is a condition relating to payment of rent, then by ejectment subject to the provisions of the statutes relating to ejectment for non-payment of rent; and

(2.) Where the condition broken is any other statutory condition, then by ejectment founded on notice to quit.

In this respect the Bengal Rent Bill goes further than the Irish Land Bill. The Bengal Bill does not sanction ejectment for non-payment of rent.

We now come to the provision about contract. The Bill provides:

A tenant of a holding or holdings, valued under the Acts relating to the valuation of rateable property in Ireland at an annual value of not less than £150, shall be entitled by writing under his hand to contract himself out of any of the provisions of this Act, but save as aforesaid any provision contained in any lease or contract of tenancy or other contract, which provision is inconsistent with any of the foregoing provisions of this Act, shall be void.

We cannot assent to the equity of this provision. We do not see any reason why the freedom of contract should be taken away from a tenant, whose tenancy is assessed at an annual value of not less than £150. In other cases the restrictions are so rigorous that practically the freedom of contract between landlord and tenant is withdrawn. Such a provision we submit is opposed to all recognized principles of civilized jurisprudence. If a common labourer has a right to sell his labour according to his own terms, if the vendor of goods or commodities has a right to sell them to his own advantage, why should the landlord be deprived of the right of making any arrangement in the disposal of his land which he may think fit? It would be a most arbitrary interference with personal rights. It might be urged that the happiness of a large body of the population depends upon the right use of property in land, and that in the interest of the many the rights of a few should be curbed or controlled. Practical experience shews that self-interest, that most powerful motive of fair dealing between man and man, checks the landlord in misusing his advantages; Mr. Gladstone himself admitted in introducing his Bill that the great majority of the Irish landlords were humane and just, and is it fair that they should be deprived of their equitable rights? The vendors of the common necessaries of life have it in their power to influence materially human happiness; in times of scarcity the issues of life and death are to no small extent in their hands; and yet the British Government has never considered itself justified in taking away their right to sell their articles to the best advantage. The Government has taken other means to check high prices, but it has never interfered with the freedom of commercial contract. Surely the principle, which applies to other contracts, ought to apply equally to contracts between landlord and tenant.

A most important feature in the Irish Bill is the facility it offers to the tenant to purchase his holding. The purchase is not to be compulsory, but when an agreement has been made, the State will assist the purchaser with advances from the public treasury. The conditions on which advances are to be made are as follows:

The Land Commission, out of moneys in their hands, may, if satisfied with the security, advance sums to tenants for the purpose of enabling them to purchase their holdings as follows—that is to say:—(a) Where a sale of a holding is about to be made by a landlord to a tenant in consideration of the payment of a principal sum, the Land Commission may advance to the tenant for the purposes of such purchase any sum not exceeding three-fourths of the said principal sum; (b) where a sale of a holding is about to be made by a landlord to a tenant in consideration of the tenant paying a fine and engaging to pay to the landlord a free-farm rent the Land Commission may advance to the tenant for the purpose of such purchase any sum not exceeding one-half of the fine payable to the landlord. Provided that no advance shall be made by the Land Commission under this section on a holding subject to a fee-farm rent where the amount of such fee-farm rent exceeds 75 per cent of the rent which, in the opinion of the Land Commission, a solvent tenant would pay for the holding.

The Land Commission may advance to a tenant proposing to pay the whole price of his holding any sum not exceeding 75 per cent. of the said price, and to a tenant purchasing subject to a fee-farm rent a sum not exceeding one-half of the amount of the fine payable by the tenant.

Any advance by the Land Commission for the purpose of supplying money for the purchase of a holding from a landlord or of a holding or parcel from the Land Commission shall be repaid by an annuity in favor of the Land Commission for 35 years of £5 for every £100 of such advance, and so in proportion for any less sum. (2.) Every such advance shall be secured to the Commission either in such manner as may be agreed on between the Commission and the person to whom the advance is made and as the Commission think sufficient, or in manner provided by Part III. of the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland), Act 1870, as amended by the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1872, in like manner in all respects as if the same were such an advance as is mentioned in those Acts, and as if the Land Commission were the Board therein mentioned, and as if the person receiving the advance were a tenant or purchaser therein mentioned. (3.) Any person mentioned may reliable to pay an annuity in this act, as provided by section 51 deem the same, or any part thereof, as provided by section 51 of the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870.

Power is also given to the Land Commission to purchase an entire estate, and to sell parcels to tenants. The provisions on this point are as follows:

Any estate may be purchased by the Land Commission for the purpose of reselling to the tenants of the lands comprised in such estate their respective holdings, if the Land Commission are satisfied with the expediency of the purchase, and are further satisfied that a competent number of the tenants are able and willing to purchase their holdings from the Land Commission.

2. The sale by the Land Commission of a holding to the tenant thereof may be made either in consideration of a principal sum being paid as the whole price (whether paid immediately or by means of such advance as in this part of this Act mentioned,) or in consideration of a fine and of a fee farm rent, with this qualification, that the amount of the fee-farm rent shall not exceed 75 per cent. of the rent which in the opinion of the Land Commission a solvent tenant would pay for the holding.

3. For the purpose of this section a competent number of tenants means a body of tenants who are not less in number than three-fourths of the whole number of tenants on the estate, and who pay in rent not less than three-fourths of the whole rent of the estate, and of whom a number comprising not less than one-half of the whole number of tenants on the estate are willing to pay the whole price of their holdings, either immediately or by means of such advances as in this part of this Act mentioned.

These provisions are fair enough. If the landlord and tenant mutually agree to a sale, or if a landlord consents to sell his estate to the Land Commission, the advance of money from the public treasury will be a great help to the tenantry. If the land problem can be solved in this quiet way, it is a solution much to be desired.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL ON THE IRISH LAND BILL.

HIS GRACE the Duke of Argyll has contributed to the *Nineteenth Century* a very able and valuable paper on the new Irish Land Bill. We have neither time nor space to review it at length, but we will notice a few salient points. His

Grace begins by saying: "Every measure, which can be prudently and justly taken with a view to increase the number of the Owners of land in Ireland is a measure tending in the right direction. On the other had, every measure which tends gratuitously to impair or destroy Ownership altogether, by cutting out of it some of its most essential elements, and by reducing all Owners, more or less completely, to the position of mere rent-chargers, must be a measure tending in the wrong direction. not only at the present moment but for all time to come. The new Bill sets up Occupier to the detriment of the Owner." His Grace is of opinion that "it will do little good to multiply the numbers of the Owners in Ireland if they are to be deprived of the powers which are essential to the discharge of those functions in which the whole virtue of Ownership consists." His Grace then continues:

It is now proposed to confer by law upon every tenant in Ireland (except existing lease-holders), indiscriminately, and without the least reference to the fact whether he has ever acquired it, or had the smallest reason to claim it, a right to sell his holding 'for the best price that can be got'—that is, to the highest bidder, unless the Owner can object to that bidder on some specified ground proved before a legal Court, There are limitations proposed in respect to price and in respect to the division of the price to which I shall refer presently. But these do not affect the proposition that the right to sell is to be bestowed universally and indiscriminately. This indiscriminate right of sale is to be given by statute, however such right may have been excluded when the tenant took his farm; or however little he may have earned it by special outlay; or however much the Owner may have himself executed the improvement—or however much in other ways the saleable value of the farm may have arisen from causes with which the tenant has had nothing to do.

I wish it to be distinctly understood that my objection to the right of selling Occupancies lies only against giving it universally and indiscriminately. I do not speak of the right of sale established and regulated by mutual agreement: nor of the right of sale as gained by custom and acquired by purchase: nor of the right of sale agreed to by the Owner as an alternative to paying 'compensation for disturbance:' nor of the right of sale similarly agreed to as compensation for improvements. I speak, and speak only, of the right of sale given universally—as an inseparable incident of agricultural tenure—irrespective of all special circumstances and of all the conditions on which men may have left and hired yearly tenancies in Ireland.

This sweeping proposal cannot be defended on the ground of any right which have been equitably acquired; because it is to apply to all cases without discrimination. It cannot be defended on the ground that it is necessary for the successful prosecution of agriculture; because the best agriculture in the world is to be found where no such right of sale exists, or could be entertained. It cannot be defended on the ground that it is required for the protection of mere poverty and helplessness; because it embraces thousands of tenancies in which no such circumstances can be pleaded.

A law so regardless of the varieties of circumstance, and of the equities which are inseparable from them, will constitute strictest logic, yet at least by the most powerful and insuperable implications of popular feeling,—the [illegible] and all the consequences of a divided Ownership, with the benefits of full Ownership left to nobody. The universal and indiscriminate right of selling Occupancies given to all yearly tenants without the least reference to any legitimate expectation or method of acquiring it, constitutes a share, and it may be a large share, of Ownership, suddenly transferred from those who may have sacrified much to keep it, to those who have never had it, and have never paid one six pence for it.

I could not use the argument which seeks to identify or even to connect this new statutory right of selling Occupancies with the common law of assignment. It may be perfectly true that by the common law of Ireland, as by the common law of England, Occupiers, in the absence of agreement to the contrary, have a right of assigning their own interest, whatever that might be. But they could not assign an interest larger or greater than that which they themselves possessed. They could not give away that which was not their own to give. By law the owner had the right to turn out the assignee when the interest which had been assigned to him had expired. This counter right, inseparable from Ownership, was as essential a part of the law as the right of assignment. It is surely, therefore, a most misleading representation of the conditions under which men have long aaquired both the Ownership and the Occupancy of land in Ireland to put forward the right of assignment as fundamental, and the counter right by which it was limited and qualified as accidental or adventitious. The opposite position—the very converse—is the truth. The argument which confounds the new right of sale with the old privilege of assignment is purely technical. The argument, on the other hand, which maintains the right of the Owner to have an effective choice in the selection of his own tenant is founded on all the considerations alike of policy and of equity which affect the case. The Owner has, and he ought to be encouraged to feel that he has, a paramount interest in the character and in the qualifications of those who hire his land. In no country in the world is this just interest exposed to such dangers as in Ireland. There is abundant evidence taken before the Commission which proves how violent and unscrupulous many of the Irish Tenants are in their dealings with each other; and how exacting towards the labouring classes who have no land. The right of assignment, therefore, not only always was, but always ought to be, absolutely qualified and limited by the counter rights and by the duties of Ownership. Under this qulification and limitation, and out of the balance between the two rights, the sale of holdings becomes of necessity a matter of arrangement and agreement between the Owner and Occupier. I do not for a moment argue that under such agreements the sale of holdings may not, under the conditions which prevail in many parts of Ireland, be both a just and a convenient arrangement. I have, indeed, reason to know that it has sometimes many advantages, as, for example, where it provides quietly for the consolidation of small holdings by enabling the more wealthy tenants to buy out the poorer, and so to remove them without the evils and dangers of eviction. But such conditions are essentially local. They furnish no justification, and, in my opinion, no excuse for a compulsory law, making the right of sale inseparable from the tenure of land on hire under all circumstances and in all parts of Ireland.

Then there is another argument used in support of this universal and indiscriminate right of selling Occupancies, which seems to me quite as indefensible as the last. It is said that under the Disturbance Clauses of the Act of 1870 we did give an 'interest' to Occupiers which has in fact been found to have a money value. It is urged that therefore we must allow, or may as well allow, this 'interest' to be saleable. But is it possible to sustain the doctrine that every valuable 'interest' which a man may have, he must necessarily be entitled to transfer by sale to anybody else? That valuable interest may be so interwoven with the superior or with the concurrent rights of other men, that, on the contrary, it may involve the greatest possible injustice that a law should step in to enable him to sell it. How would this doctrine of the universal and compulsory saleability of valuable 'interests' be tolerated in the commercial world? What 'interests' is more valuable than a partnership in a thriving commercial business? But does it follow that the law should interfere to make all such interests liable to sale? And what would it avail, in arguing for such a proposal, to point out the indisputable fact that such 'interests' do possess a money value, and that men are able to borrow money on the security they afford? Personal qualities which are incapable of proof or even of appreciation before a Court of Law are of the essence of a thousand valuable 'interests;' but these interests are so interwoven with the rights and the dearest interests of other men, that it would involve the greatest possible injustice compulsorily to make them saleable. The Owners and Occupiers of land are, in some respects, in the position of partners in one of the most important industries in the world. Nor is there one in which personal qualities may be of higher moment and account. There may be cases—in Ireland there may be thousands of cases—in which it is a matter of indifference to the Owner whether one man or another is tenant of a holding. But there may be also, and there are, thousands of other cases in which no such indifference prevails. Indeed it may be said with truth that such indifference, where it does exist, is one of the bad features of a condition of things which it is the highest interest of the State to discourage rather than to encourage and to perpetuate. There is an increasing number of landowners in Ireland who are sensible of the duties of their position, and whose great desire is to choose tenants who are active, skilful, and industrious. To all these the universal saleability of farms will be 'a heavy blow and a great discouragement.'

But, even if it could be asserted, which it cannot that all the existing tenants of Ireland have by usages or expectations, however indefinite, acquired this right of selling their farms, what excuse can be offered for affixing this right indelibly to all future tenancies! The Act of 1870 carefully provided that even in Ulster and elsewhere, whilst this right of sale was to be respected and protected whenever it had been acquired, it might be bought up and paid off, so that the farm might be cleard of it for evermore.

His Grace makes the following remarks on the subject of tenancy:

We must remember what the new definition is of a 'present' tenancy. It may continue to be 'present' till the crack of doom. Death does not put an end to its existence. Sale does not apparently in all cases put an end to its existence. Even bankruptcy does not apparently in all cases put an end to its existence. It passes from generation to generation and from hand to hand for ever, or until one or other of two contingencies occurs. It may be forfeited by breach of certain conditions: or it may be extinguished by being bought up by the Landlord Strange to say, however, there are counter limitations even upon this power of the Landlord to buyback the complete interest in his own land. As the Bill is now drawn, it looks as if an Owner could not get rid of a 'present' Tenancy even if he buys it at the Tenant's own desire, or acquires it as the highest bidder in the open market. It is expressly enacted that 'during the first fifteen years' after the passing of this Act a purchase by the Landlord of a Tenancy in exercise of his right of pre-emption shall not determine a Tenancy.' Why not? What can be the use pretending that a 'present' tenancy has not been determined, when under any circumstances or at any time the Owner has bought out the 'present' Occupier? Such a provision is clearly not inspired by the simple policy of defending existing interests. It seems rather to be a policy hostile and discouraging to that most natural and most legitimate method of returning to, or reaching, a healthy and natural condition of things—namely, the process by which Owners may redeem the full possession of their own land. At all events the utmost possible permanence and community is given to the occupancy of every Tenant now holding land in Ireland. We must bear min this mind when we try to estimate the sweep and duration of an enactment which declares that every one of these men may at any time, and as often apparently as he likes, 'from time to time,' appeal to a Court to revise and to reduce his rent. Surely this is a proposition going far beyond what is required to meet even the peculiar conditions existing in Ireland.

Regarding the provisions for the settlement of rent His Grace writes:

The universal and unlimited right on the part of every 'present' Tenant at any time to appeal to a Court for the lowering of his rent would have a most discouraging effect on capital, and a most demoralising effect on Tenants. A man may have got his farm by outbidding all other competitors and by giving an extravagant price for goodwill, and then, when once in possession, he may appeal against his landlord at any time, and 'from time to time,'—may represent that his own offer was excessive, may profit by his own wrong, and may get his rent reduced. The temptation to every kind of deceit and false evidence under such a system would be insuperable.

The scheme of the Three F's as developed in the new Bill will entirely destroy the rights of the proprietor. His Grace remarks:

The objections against the scheme which now goes under the name of the 'Three F's' were urged and vindicated with the same force by the same Minister during the debates of 1870. These objections have never been met or answered. The Bill does not adopt that scheme in its entirety. But the differences between it and the general result or the inevitable consequences of the scheme before us, are differences which, though by no means unimportant in theory, are but too likely to yield to pressure. Practically, every 'present' Tenant will have the power of bestowing the 'Three F's' upon himself by the simple process of appealing to a Court. The risk he runs of possibly having to pay a somewhat increased rent, and of having that rent liable to periodical revision every fifteen years—this risk is the only deterrent. But this risk is small. The court is bound to protect his new saleable interest and the value and amount of that saleable interest will tend more and more to be measured by the cheapness of rent which he may have long enjoyed. Instead, therefore, of the Owner's theoretical right to increments of rent being available to check the swellings of tenant-right, it is much more probable that the statutory right of sale will, on the contrary, be effectual to check and ultimately to extinguish the right of Owners to enjoy any appreciable share in the increasing value of their own land. An Owner will only be able to increase his rent by paying for it its full capital value.

We have given a few fragments from the Duke's Essay. It is well worth the perusal of those, who take an interest in the Irish Land question.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.
III.

THE debate in the House of Commons on the Indian Opium Traffic throws no new light on the subject. Mr. Pease, who opened the debate, reiterated his old objections. He said that if "the immoral trade" should not be put an end to, "a day of retribution would certainly come." Mr. Fawcett on a similar occasion in the last sessions of Parliament had said that he saw no difference in the revenue raised in England from liquor traffic and that raised in India from opium traffic. Mr. Pease in reply said: "But there was this difference, that the consumption in the one case was by our own fellow-countrymen, whereas in the other case it was by foreigners; and by for the greater part of the drink revenue was raised, not from the drunken part of the population, but from those who indulged in what to them was a harmless luxury." The reason assigned for the difference is certainly original. It is quite allowable to a Government to debauch and demoralize its own people for the sake of revenue, but it should follow a different code of morals in dealing with foreign people when its own revenue is not directly concerned. As for the argument that the greater part of the liquor revenue derived in England comes from the use of a luxury, the same remarks apply to the opium revenue. Opium is much less abused in China than fire-water in England. After repeating his old objections Mr. Pease moved the following Resolution:

"That, in the opinion of this House, the opium trade, as now carried on between India and China, is opposed alike to Christian and international morality, and is instrumental in effecting the physical and moral degradation of thousands of Chinese, and ought not to be continued in the manner in which it is at present conducted; that, while believing that the careful development of the resources of India combined with economy in expenditure, would provide for any gradual loss of revenue which the adoption of the policy indicated in the foregoing resolution might entail, nevertheless this House is prepared to give such aid to the Government of India as, in the opinion of this House, may be requisite; that, in the opinion of this House, it is due to the Government of China that the 3rd clause of the 3rd section of the Convention signed by His Excellency Sir Thomas Wade at Chefoo on September 13, 1876, should be ratified by the Government of Her Majesty, without demanding from the Government of China modifications of its original terms."

The speakers who supported Mr. Pease adduced nothing now. Mr. Laing, the best Finance Minister India has ever had, made some sensible and forcible remarks in answering them. He said that, "whatever differences of opinion there might be about the moral aspect of the question, there could be no doubt that the suppression of the opium traffic would mean the absolute financial ruin of India. The average revenue from opium during the last ten years had been six and a half million; that was about one-sixth of the total net revenue of India. It was not as if its place could be supplied. In the case of the Famine Insurance Fund the only resources available were found to be a licence tax and an increase of the salt tax, both of which were felt very severely by the people. What would be said in this country if it were proposed to

add 12 millions to our taxation? Yet such an addition would be a trible compared with the withdrawal of six and a half millions from the Indian revenue. It would, no doubt, be highly inconvenient to pay an additional 6d. in the income tax, but no one could say that the country would be ruined. The utmost that could be saved in India by the greatest economy would be one million or one million and a half, and certainly the Indian taxpayers had the primary claim to such a saving. If there was a strong feeling in England on the immorality of the traffic—there was no feeling in India—let the money be raised in England." Quite so. If England is prepared to pay, let her abolish the opium traffic of India. He continued: "Charity ought to begin at home, and he had no notion of indulging the moral sentiments of English philanthropists at the expense of our fellow-subjects in India. He contended that if India was to be governed by English ideas, we might as well at once resign our Indian Empire. It would be most unwise, for the sake of English scruples, to ruin the finances of India; and he believed that if the inhabitants of that country could be polled, all but a very few hundreds would prefer to retain the existing opium revenue rather than impose new burdens on the Indian people." But the sentimentalists referred do not care for Indian opinion or for the exigencies of the Indian revenue. Lord Hartington made a most effective reply on the subject, and we only wish he had not shewn his weakness by recommending the excise system. We will give some extracts from His Lordship's speech. His Lordship pointed out that with the strictest economy it would not be possible to do away with the opium revenue. Public works could not be deferred, but they could not be carried on without money. Then, Lord Hartington said, "we know that with the feelings which most properly prevail here upon that subject, every famine will probably involve us in an increased expenditure, because the English people will never allow thousands and millions of our Indian fellow-subjects to perish from famine if any expenditure of money will save them. It is certain then that on the recurrence of famine we shall be involved in an enormous expenditure. Is that always to take the form of a permanent increase to our Indian debt; are we in prosperous years to make no provision against famines occurring; and are we to throw away a source of revenue which might form a sort of insurance against these calamities?" His Lordship justly said that "the value of the opium revenue was more highly appreciated, because no pressure was felt by the people of India." He remarked, "it is a source of income which the whole of the people of India, if they were consulted, would be in favour of retaining." And this is no small consideration. His Lordship thus referred to the proposal that England should make good the loss to India. He said:

My hon. friend has this Session, for the first time, come forward with a proposal that this House should make good, if necessary, any deficiency which might occur in the resources of India by reason of the changes which he advocates. I fully sympathize with the motives which have induced my hon. friend to insert that resolution among those which he intended to lay upon the table, but he must excuse me if I cannot altogether admit that that profession of readiness on his part constitutes a complete guarantee for India against the loss it might sustain. It is one thing for the House in a moment of enthusiasm to pass a resolution that it is ready to make good a certain sum; but it will be a very different thing when it comes to voting these sums annually, and of imposing a great burden on the people of this country for the purpose of relieving India and of carrying out the policy advocated by my hon. friend. (Hear, hear.) I will grant to my hon. friend that this year, or perhaps next year, this House might vote, though I somewhat doubt it, a considerable sum towards the relief of India in this matter. But what will happen supposing that the changes which were made turned out after all not to have done any good to China, but simply to have damaged the resources of India? It could not be imagined that this House would go on year after year voting sums of money on account of policy which was productive of no benefit at all.

The Marquis of Hartington added that India should not take this subsidy from England. His Lordship remarked, "if it were a question of an annual subsidy from the revenues of England for the relief of India, which would make India a burden to this country, nothing could be more likely to imperil the connexion between us and our Indian dominions." But if England will not interfere with India, the latter will not trouble the former for any financial help. The remarks of Lord Hartington were thoroughly sound, practical, and statesmanlike, and we hope they will have due effect.

Lord Hartington answered at some length the question that the use of opium was injurious to health and morals. His Lordship said:

My hon. friend the Under Secretary for the Colonies, speaking on this subject more than ten years ago, quoted some high authorities, of which it may be well for me to remind the House, to show that the practice of opium-smoking in China was not pernicious at all to the people at large. Mr. Fortune, a well-known clergyman, expressed an opinion to that effect. He stated that from his own observation opium smokers in China did not indulge in smoking to excess. A man took a few whiffs only and then handed the pipe to one of his friends. In the great majority of cases there was no immoderate indulgence, though he admitted that, like ardent spirits, the drug might be abused. In Balfour's "Encyclopædia of India" it was stated on the authority of a physician of eminence at Singapore that opium smokers of moderate indulgence live to a great age, and the opinion of an opium cultivator was cited to the effect that in China no deleterious results attended the smoking of opium the people generally being a muscular and well formed race. Well, these views are entirely borne out by the most recent information. In the *Indian Medical Gazette* there had recently appeared a series of articles by Dr. Moore a recognized authority, in which it was stated that the use of opium was not more deleterious or dangerous than that of alcohol, and in the case of the population of China its use was attended with considerable advantages. A gentleman now in India who has long been a civil engineer in China says the use of opium is as general in China as that of alcohol in England, but that its deleterious effects are neither so great nor so common as those of alcohol in England. The evidence of Sir R. Alcock had been referred to as to the bad effects of opium smoking. In examination before the Select Committee of 1871, Sir R. Alcock's opinion was very strong as to the evils of opium smoking; he thought the general Chinese belief as to the harm done by the practice well founded and, that it commonly ruins and impoverishes families—was inclined to believe that a man who once begins smoking must go on increasing the dose to his perdition; that he could not remain a moderate user. But on further examination Sir R. Alcock somewhat modified this opinion, for he estimated that the total opium supply, native and foreign, was sufficient for the immoderate use of only 10 per cent. of the population, whereas a majority of the population, especially labourers, in the provinces, he knew smoked; hence it followed that the great majority of smokers could not smoke to excess. Besides the cost of opium for immoderate smoking would be about £50 a year, whereas a labourer's wage only averaged about £50, so that a labourer could not procure enough for excess. Opium, in moderation, he went on to say, was probably a tonic and prophylactic against fever especially in the marshy tracts where it is most used. He would regret exceedingly an attempt to put a sudden end to the opium trade; it would do more harm than good. All people he added, would use some kind of narcotic or stimulant; the Japanese did not use opium but drank hard. Mr. Winchester, Consul at Shanghai, and a medical man, stated that in his opinion the use of opium in China had become habitual as a prophylactic against fever and dysentery, which was exceedingly prevalent on account of the malarious nature of climate and habits of the people. He believed that excess was very injurious, but that immense numbers of people remained moderate smokers all their lives to a great age, with no bad effects. To smoke to excess, he added, would cost a man 500 dollars a year, or ten times as much as an ordinary labour's wages, and as all labourers smoked, it followed they must do so moderately. Notwithstanding the great evils of immoderate smoking, he was inclined to think the use of the drug in China, on the whole a benefit to the people. That evidence seems to me to make it very doubtful whether the use of opium is necessarily injurious at all or at all events more injurious than that of other stimulants. It also seems to show that the opium which is used in excess in China is not Indian opium. In consequence of its high price, Indian opium cannot be used in excess; at all events among the lower and working classes in China. It is the luxury of the rich. We have heard a great deal about the immorality of forcing opium upon China. Now, the word China is used in a somewhat loose manner. No doubt compulsion has been placed upon the Government of China to admit Indian opium (hear, hear,) but no individual Chinaman is forced to consume the drug. On the contrary, the enormous price charged for Indian opium places a serious obstacle in the way of its consumption by the mass of the people. What would be thought of the conduct of the English Government, if, while deriving revenue from cheap homemade spirits, it complained that the French Government were demoralizing the English people by sending cognac to this country? Yet that case is almost parallel with that of the importation of Indian opium into China.

These arguments are simply unanswerable. One fact is worth a thousand speculations, and the splendid array of facts, which Lord Hartington has adduced, is invincible. His Lordship then thus dwelt on the subject of the substitution of the excise system in lieu of the present monopoly:

These are some of the reasons why the House should not readily conclude that the importation of opium from India to China is not an unmixed evil or that the Indian Government by sacrificing a large amount of revenue would do any good whatever to the population of China. But I am quite ready to admit that the Government of India is in the circumstances of the traffic placed in a somewhat invidious and false position. (Hear, hear.) The Indian Government are, as regards Bengal, manufacturers and dealers in a drug which, though not universally abused is capable of abuse. I think that a great deal of the objection entertained in this country to this source of revenue is owing to that circumstance. Having had many communications with the Finance Minister of India on the subject, I can state that he is perfectly aware of the weak points in the opium revenue and of its precarious nature, and he is willing to call the attention of his colleagues in the Government of India to the matter and will endeavour to place it if possible on a sounder and more unobjectionable footing. (Hear,) hear, I agree with much that has been said by my hon. friend the member for Durham, and by the hon. member for Dungarvan as to the opium revenue of India being in a somewhat precarious position. It is threatened it seems to me from several sources it is threatened by the danger of competition from China itself, it is threatened by other causes. Already there are considerable importations from Persia, from Turkey, and from Africa. No doubt all these sources of supply will be developed and will seriously compete with the importation from India. It is also threatened, I am willing to admit, by the public opinion of England, which no doubt is adverse to this traffic. (Hear, hear.) At all events, it is threatened by the possibility of the Chinese imposing more restrictive duties upon it. I quite agree with what has been said that if the Chinese Government should desire to limit and restrict the importation of opium in a very efficient way, the public opinion of this country would not support any Government in forcing it upon them. (Hear, hear.) Well, under these circumstances I think it desirable that the Government of India should thoroughly review their position with regard to this opium revenue, and see whether they cannot adopt some alteration of the system which would render their connexion with the trade less direct and place them in a sounder and better position. (Hear, hear.) As I have said I propose formally to invite their consideration to this important question. (Cheers.) But the House will hardly desire that I should pledge myself beforehand as to the result of that consideration. (Hear, hear.) The subject is one which from time to time has engaged the attention of the Government of India. My hon. friend has referred to the minute of Sir W. Muir, who recommended the abandonment of the Government monopoly in 1868. In that year the Government of India discussed the question of the abolition of the manufacture of opium in Bengal by the Government, and the substitution of export duties on opium freely grown. On this point they came to the conclusion that the question had been already fully considered, and that the arguments then advanced in favour of the existing system had never been refuted. On the other hand the system proposed to be substituted for it appeared likely to result in great financial loss and this without altering the normal aspect of the question, or even affecting to withdraw any amount of the drug sent to China from the market. I do not say that these opinions are conclusive; there are always objections against disturbing any financial system especially when it has been so long established. I think the time has come when the subject is well worthy of consideration. I must admit, however, that the arguments against any change do appear to be very strong. It is impossible that we can prohibit the cultivation of opium in the native states. It is very doubtful if we should be really justified in preventing our own subjects cultivating what is to them a source of profitable employment; but if we could we should only stimulate the production of native states, and of China, Persia, and Turkey. Well, if a monopoly is placed in our hands it does not always follow that by that means we should restrict the exports of opium. There would be great difficulty and great loss of revenue; but if a change were made, and the manufacture placed in the hands of private persons, the result would be rather to develop than restrict the trade. (Hear, hear.) It would be their object to develop it. It would be extremely difficult for the Government to interfere, and if they interfered the effect probably would be to check enterprise and to place the country at a disadvantage with other countries. The result probably would be that the illicit consumption of opium would be immensely increased in our own dominions. By the existing system we are enabled very greatly to check it.

We do not agree with Lord Hartington as to the desirableness of doing away with the present monopoly. As we have shewn in previous articles the substitution of the excise system will lead to a loss of about two millions per annum, while it will serve no good object whatever. The moral objections taken by Messrs. Pease and Co. will not be removed, but India will sustain a serious loss of revenue. The question of the substitution of the excise system was raised by Sir William Muir when he was Finance Minister of India, but the hard facts and strong logic advanced by Mr. Alonzo Money, then a Member of the Bengal Board of Revenue, fully convinced the Government of India of the impolicy of the proposed measure. We submit that nothing has since transpired which will justify the Government to alter that decision.

THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

IV.

SECTION 178 of the present Criminal Procedure Code empowers the Police to use "all means necessary to effect the arrest" of a person resisting or attempting to escape. Mr. Whitley Stokes rightly thinks that the power which this section gives to the police is dangerously wide, and that the wording of the Section "might, conceivably, be held to justify the killing of any runaway criminal." The Law Member has accordingly amended the section in question. The new Bill following the law of Scotland on the subject, which, Mr. J. D. Mayne, in his *Commentaries on the Indian Penal Code*, pointed out, was in India the safer rule, explains:—"Nothing in this section gives a right to cause the death of a person arrested who is accused of an offence not punish-

able with death." This amendment must commend itself to the common sense of the thinking portion of the community. Another improvement introduced in this part of the Bill is the omission of the section of the present code, which gives the Police power to arrest without warrant persons against whom a hue and cry has been raised. There can be no doubt that such a power in the hands of a notoriously inefficient and corrupt police like that of India might be abused with impunity. The section of the present Code, which authorizes masters and mates to arrest deserters from ships, is also omitted. This, too is a move in the right direction, as this matter ought to be provided for by the Merchant Shipping Act, and not by the Criminal Procedure Code. Section 95 of the Bill lays down that a person required merely to produce a document will be deemed to have complied with the requisition if he causes the document to be produced instead of attending personally to produce. The same rule obtains in respect to Civil Courts. We agree with Mr. Whitley Stokes that this amendment of the law would tend to save time and expense, and thus diminish the unpopularity of our Courts. Section 104 of the Bill provides that in executing search-warrants, the search shall be made in the presence of two or more respectable inhabitants of the locality, and that a list of all things found in the course of such search shall be prepared by the police officer or other person, executing the warrant and signed by the persons who attended during the search as witnesses. Mr. Stokes thinks that the necessity of obtaining the signatures of the witnesses would be of use as a check upon the irregularities which sometimes occur in the course of searches. But the Law Member forgets that in the interior of the country where the people are steeped in darkness and ignorance the police have very soft material to deal with. Few persons would dare to oppose the police in their proceedings, and would be only too ready to affix their signatures to any list prepared by them. Section 101 of the Bill is very important. It runs as follows :—" If any Presidency Magistrate, Magistrate of the first class, or sub-divisional Magistrate has reason to believe that any person is confined so that such confinement amounts to an offence he may issue a search-warrant, and the person to whom such warrant is directed may search for the person so confined; and such search shall be made in accordance therewith, and the person if found shall be immediately taken before a Magistrate." It will be seen that this section confers upon Magistrates in the mofussil the powers of the nature of a *habeas corpus*. Such powers at present exist only in the Presidency towns. We hail with joy every amendment of the law, which provides for the preservation of the liberty of the subject.

Part IV of the Bill relates to the prevention of what Mr. Whitley Stokes calls " inchoate offences." It comprises six chapters dealing respectively with security for keeping the peace and for good behaviour; the dispersion of unlawful assemblies; suppression of nuisances; disputes as to immoveable property; and, lastly, the preventive action of the Police. Sections 505 and 506 of the present code are known as " the Budmashi sections." They give the Magistrate power to demand security from persons of " notoriously bad livelihood" or of " a dangerous character." The practical working of these sections was a perfect scandal, until Sir Ashley Eden with characteristic energy, took the matter up. His Honour mercilessly exposed the great abuses which had occurred in the name of the law, and strongly represented to the Government of India the desirability of amending it. This representation has had effect. Mr. Stokes admits that the words "notoriously bad livelihood" and " dangerous character" are vague and that the authority which they placed in the hands of the Police is liable to great abuse. Sir Ashley Eden has gained his point. Section III of the Bill, which corresponds with sections 505 and 506 of Act X of 1872, runs as follows :—" Whenever any such Magistrate receives information that any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction is an habitual robber, housebreaker or thief, or an habitual receiver of stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen, such Magistrate may, in manner hereinafter provided, require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond or surety, for his good behaviour for such period not exceeding three years as the Magistrate may think fit to fix." Even the authority, which this section will place in the hands of the Police, would be liable to abuse unless its practical working were vigilantly watched by a strong man like Sir Ashley Eden. The Bill lays down that " for the purposes of this section the fact that a person is an habitual offender may be proved by evidence of general repute or otherwise." This provision makes it all the more necessary that the enquiry shall, in all cases, be made at the place where the person from whom security for good behaviour is demanded, resides. As Sir Ashley Eden has shown, this is the only means by which justice could be done in such cases. Nothing would be easier for the Police than to place before the Magistrate a couple of witnesses to give evidence of the general repute of an alleged habitual offender. The Bill further provides that the amount of every bond shall be fixed with due regard to the circumstances of the cases and shall not be excessive; and that where the person in respect of whom the enquiry is made is a minor, the bond shall be executed only by his sureties.

Chapter IX. deals with unlawful assemblies. It re-enacts the provisions for the use of military force, if any unfawful assembly cannot be otherwise dispersed. The only substantial change made by the Bill under this head is that volunteers are placed on the same footing as soldiers of Her Majesty's Army. Chapter X. treats of public nuisances, and defines the Magistrate's powers to abate them. Section 134 of the Bill, which corresponds with section 521 of the present Code, says :—" Whenever a District Magistrate, a sub-divisional Magistrate, or when empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, a Magistrate of the first class, considers, on receiving a report or other information and on taking such evidence (if any) as he thinks fit, that any unlawful obstruction or nuisance should be removed from any way or river which may lawfully be used by the public or from any public place, or that any trade or occupation, or the keeping of any goods or merchandise, by reason of its being injurious to the health or physical comfort of the community, *or offensive to the religious feelings of any considerable section thereof*, . . . Such Magistrate may make a conditional order requiring the person causing such obstruction or nuisance, or carrying on such trade or occupation or keeping any such goods or merchandise or owning, possessing, or controlling such building, substance, tank or well, within a time to be fixed in the order, to remove such obstruction or nuisance; or to suppress or remove such obstruction or nuisance, or to suppress or remove such trade or occupation; or to remove such goods or merchandise; or * * * *." The particular attention of the reader is directed to the words italicized in the provision just quoted. It will be seen that when the new Bill is passed into law, the carrying on occupations offensive to the religious feelings of any considerable section of the community will be brought under control. Mr. Whitley Stokes says that this extension is intended to meet such cases as that of a butcher exercising his trade in a Hindu town, was to cause risk of breach of peace. This amendment of the law will be welcome to Hindus. In many towns of the Punjab the slaughter of kine is so repugnant to the feelings of the Hindu population that they would, if they were allowed, forcibly suppress all butcher's shops. Section 134 of the Bill when passed into law would place in the hands of the Magistrate an authority the importance of which, from a Hindu point of view, cannot be exaggerated. The Kuku rising which occurred in the Punjab at the beginning of 1872 was due to the slaughter of kine in the holy city of Amritsar; and such disturbances would frequently take place in the land of the five waters and also in some of the towns of the North-Western Provinces, if the people did not know that the strong arm of the British Government would be used to put them down. If the Magistrates should judiciously exercise the extended power, which section 134 of the Bill proposes to give them in the matter of abating public nuisances, the grievances of the Hindu population in respect to the slaughter of kine would be redressed. Section 145 of the Bill provides that injunctions issued by Magistrates in urgent cases where a speedy remedy is desirable shall not " remain in force for more than two months from the making thereof; unless in cases of danger to human life, health or safety or a riot or affray, the Local Government by notification in the official *Gazette* otherwise directs." Chapter XII. of the Bill, which relates to disputes as to immoveable property, has been expressly restricted to cases in which the dispute is as to the right to *physical* possession of the subject of dispute. This is, doubtless, an improvement in the law as it at present stands, and the improvement is made in accordance with a ruling of the Calcutta High Court.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE ON THE PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS BILL.

WE thank Sir Richard Garth for a copy of his minute on the Presidency Small Cause Courts Bill. Sir Richard takes a lively interest in the course of legislation in this country. He has recorded some most valuable minutes on the Limitation Bill, the Transfer of Property Bill, the Negociable Instruments Bill, the Rent Bill, and a few other Bills. The public cannot but feel a deep obligation to him for directing his attention to these important subjects of legislation notwithstanding the incessant demands of his high office upon his time. In his minute on the Presidency Small Cause Courts Bill Sir Richard Garth raises the important question of conferring land jurisdiction upon these Courts. His Lordship says : " If the Judges of the Small Cause Courts are considered capable of trying any questions which may arise with regard to money and movable property up to Rs. 2,000 in value, I cannot conceive why they should not be equally capable of trying claims for land, at any rate up to the value of Rs. 500 or 1,000. It is great mistake to suppose, that questions relating to land are as a rule more difficult than those relating to many branches of commercial law. They very frequently depend wholly on facts; and surely, with such safeguards against error, as the Bill now contains, all reasonable objections to the trial of such suits by Small Cause Courts ought to be removed." Sir Richard proposes certain safeguards, and remarks :

> Now why, I repeat, with all these safeguards against error, should not Barrister Judges of experience be trusted to try petty land cases? And why should such cases be tried by the highly paid Judges and expensive machinery of the High Court?
>
> A short time ago a suit was tried on the Original Side of that Court, in which the subject of dispute was a small piece of bustee land worth some Rs. 250 or Rs. 300. The case depended entirely upon evidence of user and measurements; and after occupying Mr. Justice Wilson for about 4 days, it came up on appeal before a Division Bench where it lasted nearly as long; the result being that upon the facts the plaintiff's suit was dismissed in both Courts.
>
> The cost to the country of this suit in Judges' time alone was about Rs. 2000, besides of course, a large sum for Court machinery, &c.; and the expense to the parties was probably still more disproportionate to the value of the suit.
>
> Now, why should there be all this waste of public money and judicial power? Complaints are made of the long list of arrears in the High Court. The Government is being pressed to supply us with additional strength. Well approved schemes of legal reform are rejected by the Secretary of State, because the country cannot afford them. And yet for some unexplained reason we are to be guilty of the extravagance of trying these petty land suits in the most expensive Court in the country.
>
> I well remember, some five years ago, when Sir Richard Temple was contemplating the introduction of Mofussil Judges into Calcutta for the purpose of trying these very suits, what an outcry was raised in certain quarters against the inconveniences of the High Court. It was then said that the expense and delay of that Court was a perfect scandal; that it amounted to nothing short of a denial of justice to the poor suitor; and unless I am much mistaken, these complaints were made by some of the very persons who are now most strongly opposed to the trial of these suits by the Small Cause Courts.
>
> Now, what is the meaning of this? Is it that there is still a feeling abroad in favour of Sir Richard Temple's scheme? Is a jurisdiction in land suits to be denied to the Small Cause Courts, in order at no distant period to introduce Mofussil Judges into Calcutta? If there is any feeling of this kind, give me leave to say that the sooner it is honestly expressed, and openly discussed, the better.
>
> If it is really desirable to introduce Mofussil Judges into Calcutta for the trial of land or any other suits by all means let it be done. My own opinion is, that it would result in general disappointment. I believe that it would be productive of great additional expense to the Government, great delay in the trial of suits, and great dissatisfaction to the public. But if others think differently, and their views after due consideration are approved by the Government, by all means, I say, let the experiment be tried.

In the meantime, however, do not allow the time of the High Court to be occupied with suits quite unworthy of its character, nor deprive the Small Cause Courts of a jurisdiction which they have exercised, (without any complaint as far as I know), since their first establishment, in the year 1865.

We fully agree with the Chief Justice that the present law which requires a suitor in Calcutta interested in land of however small value to go to the High Court is productive of great hardship, delay and expense, and that a cheaper tribunal is, therefore, highly necessary. But we venture to say that the Small Cause Court is not exactly the sort of tribunal, which ought to have jurisdiction in land suits. Its procedure is summary, and it is not therefore suited to the trial of land suits. The safeguards proposed by the Chief Justice against miscarriage of justice are these: 1*st*.—The power given by Section 40 to any party to apply to the High Court for a re-hearing of a suit upon the ground of miscarriage or failure of justice, and for a second trial before the High Court itself. This might be given, if thought advisable, in all suits for land. 2*nd*.—The power of compulsory reference to the High Courts (Section 52 and 53) upon any point or points of law. This in itself would seem generally sufficient to prevent any miscarriage of justice upon points of law. 3*rd*.—The new provision in Section 24, which prevents any decision of the Small Cause Court operating as a *res judicata*, except as regards the actual relief granted or refused in each case. Now, these provisions are salutary enough as far as they go, and they are calculated to secure the ends of justice so far as the class of suits triable by the Small Cause Courts are concerned. But in the trial of land suits the formalities of record must be followed, and the system of record is inconsistent with the system of the Small Cause Court procedure. The Chief Justice is himself opposed to the "introduction into the Bill of so many provisions of the Civil Procedure." His Lordship says: "But I do sincerely believe that the introduction of these provisions and the numberless points of law, to which they must give rise, will materially change the simple character of the present procedure and make the trial of causes on an average half as long." We entirely agree with the Chief Justice on this point, but the regular procedure must be provided for the trial of land suits. The Small Cause Court is, therefore, not a fit tribunal for the determination of such suits. We confess we do not see why a lower Court in Calcutta for the disposal of land suits as the Chief Justice holds should prove a disappointment. If an experienced Judge of the rank of a Sub-Judge be appointed, we do not think that the working of such a Court will at all prove a disappointment. Such a Court will prove a boon to suitors of small value, while it will afford sensible relief to the High Court. At present not a few poor suitors go without remedy, because they have not the means to fight out their battles in the High Court. As for expense to Government we are inclined to think that this Court will prove self-supporting. But if the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Courts be extended to land suits we do not think that the expense will be less. It will take the time of at least one Judge to dispose of land suits, and the new trial will again absorb no inconsiderable time of the Court. Then, again, the salary of the Small Court Judge is not less than Rs. 1000 a month, whereas a sub-judge may be had for the proposed Court on Rs. 700 a month. Further, the record in the new court may be kept in the vernacular, and this will greatly reduce costs to parties. So all things considered we are of opinion that a separate court for the trial of land suits of small value may fitly be established in Calcutta.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

A SPECIAL General Meeting of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science will be held this afternoon at 5-30 P. M. for the purpose of confirming the proceedings of the last meeting for the sale of Government Securities for Rs. 30,000 for the purchase of the house of the Association from Government.

DR. ADELBERT KEEHN, of the Royal Prussian Academy of Science, Professor of classical languages in the University of Munich, died of brain fever on the 5th ultimo. He was a Sanskrit scholar of great eminence, and author of several valuable works. European Oriental Scholarship has sustained a heavy loss by his demise, and many in this country who have read his dissertations on Indian subjects will mourn his death.

ACCORDING to one telegram Mr. Grant Duff has been offered the Governorship of Madras. According to another Lord Camperdown will be appointed Governor of Madras. If His Lordship should really accept this high office, he will probably come out with the reversion of the Viceroyalty in his pocket. According to the latest telegram, however, no one has yet been nominated.

ANOTHER promising scion of an illustrious family has passed away! We are exceedingly sorry to learn that Babu Gunendranath Tagore, a grandson of the late Babu Dwarkanath Tagore, breathed his last at his villa at Champdani near Serampore, on Friday last, the 3rd instant. He was in the full bloom of life—only thirty-two years of age. He was a young man of quiet and unobtrusive disposition, possessed a large heart, and delighted in the luxury of doing good without noise or ostentation. His private charity was extensive, but his left hand did not know what his right hand did. He used to take much interest and pleasure in floriculture and horticulture, and was a useful member of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Calcutta, to whose Council he belonged. His untimely death is mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends.

THE BOMBAY Government has deigned to explain the cause of the cancellation of the appointment of Babu Satyendranath Tagore to the judgship of Surat. It is stated that the cancellation has been made at the request of the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court on the ground that Mr. Macpherson had longer experience and higher qualifications than Mr. Tagore. We must confess that this is no satisfactory explanation. Surely when the Government first appointed Mr. Tagore to the judgship of Surat, it must have considered him fit for it. The interests of the public service must have been then duly borne in mind. The *Times of India*, which publishes the explanation, is constrained to admit that "this does not excuse the original blunder of *Gazetting* Mr. Tagore to Surat and of thus inflicting an unmerited mortification upon an important public servant, and of giving cause to the native community generally to think they have been slighted." Quite so. Babu Satyendra Nath Tagore as the first Indian Civilian is so much a representative man that any slight offered to him cannot but be regarded as a slight to the native community. We suspect that Sir James Fergusson is quite innocent in the matter, and that the blunder has been committed by some over-zealous Secretary. Can it not be now repaired?

WE DO NOT believe that the rumour is true that the Government has determined not to readmit the expelled students of the Shibpore Engineering College. The Government of course declines to make terms with the students, but if these will withdraw their memorial, express contrition, and make unconditional submission, we do not believe that Sir Ashley Eden will refuse to restore them to the College and to their privileges. Sir Ashley is the last man to allow discipline to be tampered with, but once the boys submit we do not think he will deal with them harshly—it is not in his nature to do so. We would, therefore, advise the students not to lose time in making submission to Government. We feel morally certain that after what has occurred Government will not tolerate the abuses, which have brought about the present scandal.

THE THIRTY-NINTH HARE ANNIVERSARY was celebrated on Wednesday last, Maharaja Narendrakrishna presiding. The Maharaja opened the meeting by delivering an eulogy on David Hare. Rev. Dr. K. M. Banerjea then delivered a lecture on the present state of education in Bengal. He reviewed the past and the present. He gave a vivid history of the establishment of the Hindu College. He said that the first stone of the grand edifice of English Education in Bengal was laid not by Government but by the leaders of Native Society of the day aided and encouraged by Sir Hyde East and David Hare. Long after the work was taken over by Government. The lecturer then reviewed the present position of University Education and repudiated the charge of cramming. He was followed by Babu Surendranath Banerjea, who vigorously protested against the missionary move to put down high education on the pretext of promoting mass education. Babu Ramtonu Lahiri proposed a vote of thanks to the Lecturer, seconded by Babu Pearychand Mittra. Dr. Rajendralala Mitra gave the meeting some anecdotes of David Hare's life. One of them we cannot resist the temptation of reproducing, as it has much practical value at the present time. He was a student of the Calcutta Medical College, and was making practical experiments in chemistry. He was fusing some metals, and took out a platinum crucible from the laboratory worth about Rs. 500 and placed it on the fusing vessel. After a few minutes, he wanted to test his operation, when lo! the crucible was gone—it had melted away! He was non-plussed and reported the accident to his professor, Dr. O'Shaughnessy, who of course got very angry and gave him a scolding. He did not, however, fine him, degrade him, or suspend him, far less expel him—under the rules of the College he was however obliged to report him to David Hare, who happened to be the Secretary to the College. David Hare knew Rajendralala, sent for him, gave a few shrugs to his own shoulder, no "jerks to the throat" of the offending student, told him to be careful in future and not to do the like again. He did not even call upon him to replace the crucible, which was worth Rs. 500. Dr. Rajendralala Mitra did not point the moral—but the moral was patent. Luckily he had not a Fouracres or a Slater to account to for his conduct, otherwise he could not have escaped so easily. A Resolution was then moved expressive of the regret of the meeting at the untimely death of Babu Judunath Ghose, who acted for some years as Honorary Secretary to the Hare Anniversary, Babu Judulal Mullick seconded the motion, which was carried *nem con*. Babu Kunjolal Bannerjea then moved the appointment of Babu Surendranath Bannerjea to be the Secretary of the Hare Anniversary, which was agreed to. The meeting then separated.

IN OUR series of articles on retrenchment last year we advocated among other measures the reduction of the salaries of the Judges of the High Court. We had heard long ago that the Secretary of State had determined to equalize the salaries of the Civilian Judges of the several High Courts, but as our information was confidential we did not like to give it out. A morning contemporary publishes the following on the subject:

The Secretary of State for India in Council has ruled that an officer appointed after this date, the 21st of May 1881, to be Puisne Judge of a High Court, including the High Court at Calcutta, shall receive pay as:—A Judge who is a member of the Covenanted Civil Service being exempted from the contribution of four per cent. on his salary on account of annuity;

(*a*) If he is not a native of India, or if being a native of India, he is a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, appointed by the Secretary of State for India, after competitive examination in England, Rs. 3,600 a month.

(*b*) If he is a native of India, but not of the Covenanted Civil Service, appointed by the Secretary of State for India, after competitive examination, in England, Rs. 2,400, two-thirds of the pay fixed for a Judge who is not a native of India.

2. The pay thus fixed for a native Judge bears the same relation to the pay of a Judge who is not a native of India, as the pay of a native of India appointed to an office in the Covenanted Civil Service, in accordance with the rule framed under Section B. Act Vic. Chap. 3, bears to that of the rest of the Covenanted Civil Servants, that is, it is 64 per cent. of what would be the gross pay of a Puisne Judge, if he were a Covenanted Civil Servant, appointed after competitive examination in England and had to make the contribution of four per cent. [Section 10, Pay and Acting Allowance Code].

3. The present rule regarding leave and pension will, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, be altered in respect of the Judges of the High Courts who are natives of India appointed after this date [21st May 1881]. Any appointment to the office of native Judge made after this date, will be upon the

condition that the present rules regarding leave and pension will not apply to any person so appointed.

New rules are under consideration and will be published as early as possible. Any leave, which a native Judge appointed after this date [21st May 1881], may require, intermediately must be granted under special arrangements.

We reserve comments till our next.

AS USUAL the *Pioneer* is all wrong about the preaching question. In the first place it says that "on the 29th April, an order was issued by that Corporation, prohibiting preaching in the squares of Calcutta without a license from the Chairman." The Corporation had done nothing of the kind. It was the Commissioner of Police, who had issued the order. Then it says that "the missionaries, however, determined to bring this matter to an issue; and, having persisted in preaching, have been served with summonses." It is not the Corporation, but the Police Commissioner, who has prosecuted the missionaries. In the third place the *Pioneer* says that "the claim of the Municipality to license such preaching is indeed absurd. Either it will have to exercise a discrimination for which it is unfit, and which cannot fail to become invidious; or else, the licenses being generally granted, the prohibition will become a dead letter." The Municipality has not undertaken to "license preaching." It has simply said that the squares should not be allowed to be *used* for purposes of preaching without the permission of the Chairman. We do not agree with the Corporation in this view; the squares are intended for public health and recreation, and not for preaching, and ought to be maintained for those purposes. There is plenty of room within the town open to the missionaries for preaching, for instance the Maidan, the Circular Road, Amherst Street, and like spots, where a collection of crowd will not inconvenience the general public. But we will not argue over the question again. What we wish to say is that the preaching question has practically passed from the hands of the Municipal Commissioners to those of the Commissioner of Police, who acts under the immediate orders of Government. The prosecutions have not been instituted by the Corporation.

MR. GEORGE YULE raised the standard of the presidential address at the annual meetings of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and we are glad to observe that his successors are treading on his footsteps. Mr. Crum's address at the last half-yearly meeting of the Chamber was well worthy of the occasion. He touched upon a variety of practical questions with much ability, and although we do not agree with him on all points, we must do him the justice to say that he has acquitted himself very creditably as the exponent of non-official European opinion in the capital of the empire. We have neither time nor space to review the address, but we will draw attention to his remarks on the opium question. He said:

"I have no intention here of discussing the question of whether it is right or wrong, politic or impolitic of the Government to be so closely connected with the opium trade, but when such bodies as the Chambers of Commerce of Edinburgh and Liverpool pass resolutions to the effect that it is discreditable to England, and when we see so much increasing agitation going on throughout the country in regard to it, we must admit that it is a source of revenue which no prudent statesman could regard as permanent in the future.

It always seems to me, however, that if it is believed to be discreditable for the Government to be connected with the opium trade, we should not content ourselves with saying that the exigencies of the revenue of India ought not to be considered in the question, but that it is our duty and that it would be only fair, when agitating for a reversal of the present policy to suggest how otherwise, without perhaps committing a great wrong on the people of India, the necessary revenue thus abandoned is to be found.

We do not agree with Mr. Crum, that because certain Chambers of Commerce have condemned the opium traffic, therefore it is wrong. We are glad to observe that Mr. Crum would not do away with the opium revenue unless it could be otherwise replaced. But we would strongly protest against its replacement by extra taxation.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE with thanks the receipt of the London *Statesman* for May. The bill of fare is varied and interesting. The "editorial notes," which precede the leading articles, are pithy and replete with interest. We are glad to observe that our contemporary has lifted his voice against the apathy shewn by England regarding the Bi-metallic Conference. The writer says:

"It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of this new Conference at Paris on the Bi-metallic question. The Government of this empire is making a profound and lamentable mistake in standing aloof from the efforts of other nations to solve the Currency question. We fear it is leaning implicitly on Mr. Goschen; while no proof could be clearer than Mr. Goschen's speech afforded on the silver question in the Commons in June, 1879, that he has failed to master it. It is no reproach to him to say so, for we know not where to look in this country for the men who really have mastered it. We read Mr. Goschen's speech with the utmost care and attention, and rose from its perusal with a feeling akin to despair. The truth is, the subject has been so determinedly tabooed in this country for the last twenty-five years, that English statesmen are uninformed about it altogether. It is the demonetization of silver *by this country*, and the following of its evil example by Germany, that has produced the enormous, though to a large extent concealed, mischief which the fall in silver is working throughout the commercial world. The position has become this, that no one nation can remedy the evils which have been produced by the empirical legislation which demonetized silver in Germany a few years ago, except perhaps *this* nation, which mischievously set it the example. It is the legislation of this empire, and its truly monstrous currency system, ignorantly inaugurated in 1816 and completed in 1844, that are the real cause of the embarrassments which other nations are suffering from the condition of the silver market. By a just Nemesis, too, we are ourselves made to feel the evil more keenly than any other nation, from the disorder and ruin which the fall in silver has produced, not in the public finances of India alone, but in every private and commercial relation we have with our vast empire there."

We entirely concur. Our contemporary has committed an error of fact in noticing the Vernacular Press Act, which we consider it our duty to correct. We do not at all sympathize with the views of Sir Ashley Eden regarding the Vernacular Press, but that is no reason why we should father him with acts of which he is quite innocent. Our contemporary says that the Bill for the gagging of the Vernacular Press "was brought into the Council by Sir Ashley Eden." This is not a fact. It was introduced by Sir Alexander Arbuthnot. Sir Ashley Eden's opinion was invited, and he gave it in favour of the measure.

ANOTHER CIVILIAN JUDGE of the North-West High Court has left the country. Mr. Justice Spankie after a career of about 35 years has resigned the service. He possessed varied experience and in early life distinguished himself as a revenue officer. As a Judge of the High Court he was noted for his strong common sense and for his rare ability to master facts. On the eve of his departure he received addresses from both the European and Native Bar. The Bar could not have paid a higher compliment to Mr. Justice Spankie that when Mr. Howard on their behalf said: "In a still more important particular, the Bar has seen in your Lordship a great strength to the Court. As your Lordship is well aware, in India the liberties of the subject are not, perhaps, so well guarded by law as they might be, and there is a constant tendency on the part of a great Government which is the victim often of its own power to trespass unduly on the just and right privileges of the subject. In such cases, where the true interests of society were at all involved, your Lordship was always the first to resist any such encroachment." This we repeat is a very high complement. The High Court is looked upon as the palladium of the liberty of the people, and we wish that all Judges of that Court would bear this truth in mind. Mr. Justice Spankie in reply spoke of the bar in the following terms: "I felt when the High Court was constituted that the Bar was in a peculiar position. The old Pleaders of the Sudder Dewany (I refer to Maun Rai, Moulvi Hyder Hussein, and others—and I am glad to see my friend Moonshee Hunooman Pershad of those days still [amongst us) were disappearing, and you, gentlemen of the English Bar, were just coming out to this country with your English traditions, of which the younger native Pleaders of this Court had not derived the advantage. It was therefore necessary that the Court should observe a strict discipline in the matter, so that the younger Pleaders might acquire the education they required. And in this respect I think that you, gentlemen of the English Bar, have set a very good example. Whenever a case was argued by Counsel, the Court felt a confidence in dealing with the statements and arguments put forward which was based upon the undoubted knowledge of their cases which the English Bar displayed. So far as the English Bar of this Court is concerned, I may repeat here what I have said elsewhere, that they are second to none that I have seen, in this or any other country. Some of the junior members of the Native Bar have not always remembered that it is their first duty to master the facts of their cases before they venture to address the Court with the freedom they have sometimes displayed. Liberty is a privilege to be based on duty, and in this matter I think the junior members of the Native Bar should remember that mastery of their cases is the first duty they owe to themselves, their clients and the Court." Mr. Justice Spankie might well have spared the scolding to the junior pleaders. To say the least it was not gracious in a farewell address.

WE ARE glad to observe that the sentence of death passed on the woman Vija Luxmi of Bombay has been commuted by the local High Court to one of sentence of transportation for life. Mr. Justice West in delivering judgment noticed one matter, which certainly deserves prominent attention. His Lordship said:

There was another matter in this connection, upon which it was desirable the Court should say something; and that was that it was certainly—to European ideas at all events—a matter of some degree of hardness—of barbarity almost—to send a woman, who had been just before delivered of a child, off to the *cutcherry*; and still more barbarous did it seem to civilized ideas that she should have been sent straight off in a bullock-cart, several miles to Surat, when she had only just gone through the pangs of parturition. However, what was somewhat surprising was that when the woman got to Surat, and was examined by the civil surgeon, he, finding the condition she was in, should apparently have raised no objection to her being carried home again to Ulpad. Either the civil surgeon must have been ignorant that she was to be taken back, or that he thought it was a matter of no consequence. It was difficult to believe that he was ignorant of the fact that she would have to return, as he knew she came from Ulpad, and that she would have to be taken back again. The inference from this fact was that the civil surgeon, after his examination, thought that the woman was really not in such a serious condition that travelling would have been productive of any serious consequences to her; or was likely to be, from the distance she had to go, of any serious consequence to her.

Such cruelty we are sorry to say is not rare in this country. Neither European nor Native officers care much for the health or feelings of natives. The invidious distinction made between Europeans and Natives is sometimes simply shocking, and we thank Mr. Justice West for so prominently calling attention to it. His Lordship delivered a moral lecture on the enormity of the crime of child-murder committed by women to conceal their shame. But we confess we cannot quite appreciate the distinction which His Lordship draws in these lines:

Human life was not the less sacred, in a moral or political sense, in the case of a young child, than in the case of an adult; and if human life was more worthless at any particular stage of existence than another, it was, one would think, when men grew older, and not when they were very young and when there was a possibility that they had a part to perform in the world and were likely to become useful members of society; whereas when their part was performed and their days were drawing to a close, some excuse might be brought forward for destruction of life under these circumstances. Indeed, there were men, mentioned by classical authors, who thought it their duty to destroy old people to save them from further trouble. (Laughter.)

We are surprised that such an outrageous doctrine was laid down by a High Court Judge. It is not so criminal to kill an old man as to take away the life of a child! We do hope that Mr. Justice West will not allow this monstrous doctrine to influence his judgment in trying the murder of old persons. It would be irreverent to say that His Lordship will some day become old, and would he then set less value upon his life than he does now? Heaven defend us from such earthly judgment!

THERE has been a similar case of child-murder in Madras, but in this case the local High Court has refused to recommend the commutation of the sentence of death on the ground that she had previously attempted abortion. The Hindu community of Madras have petitioned His Excellency the Governor on the subject. The petitioners say:

A Hindu widow, in killing her illegitimate child, does so not with any malicious intention, which is essential to constitute the crime of murder. She is induced to that miserable act simply with a view to escape the terrible punishment that the society is sure to inflict on her in the shape of excommunication. The social disgrace and the pangs of remorse which precede and follow the guilt of a widow, who is the pitiable victim of the misconstruction of the Hindu law and custom of her country, which forbid the re-marriage of a widow, deserve the pity of the Government rather than its punishment.

That we may also remind the Government of the proposal made a few years ago to Government of India by Raja Sir T. Madava Row, to abolish capital punishment for the infanticides committed by such widows. But the authorities to whom the question was referred, while agreeing with Raja Sir T. Madava Row, that such cases shou'd not be punished as murders, thought it unnecessary to legislate separately, as the already existing law allowed sufficient discretion to the Court to mitigate the punishment according to the merits of the case, and as Government possessed the prerogative to exercise mercy in exceptional cases. Ever since the time when the proposal was made, it has been the custom, if we remember correctly, of the lower Courts to refer any case of infanticide by widows to the High Court and to Government for a mitigation of punishment.

In matters of this kind the native feeling ought not to be disregarded. We admit that justice must be administered without any regard to popular feeling, but there are cases in which justice ought to be tempered with mercy, and the case under notice comes under that category.

THE STATESMAN has come to the rescue of the Rev. J. Robertson, not in the frank, fair, slap-dash style, so characteristic of our contemporary, but in a technical, hedging, sophistical, aggressive way which reminds one of the pleading of an acute Old Bayley practitioner. A friend says the wording of a part of the defence is very like what he heard from Mr. Robertson himself on Monday last. It suits our contemporary now to say, "the real subject of discussion is not preaching in the public squares, but unlicensed preaching in those squares mentioned in the order of the Police Commissioner." This, however, was not the case when the subject came up before the Town Council on May 5. Then, as it is even now, the question was the broad one of allowing the squares to be used as places for preaching by all and sundry, without distinction of creed or colour. Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, according to the published proceedings, "was of opinion that the real object for which squares were constructed was for purposes of health and recreation, and he did not think it desirable that those who went in search of either of those objects should be incommoded by commotions created by the gathering of 3,000 to 4,000 people." In this there was no reference to police orders, or particular sects, or special occasions. Rev. J. Robertson accepted this general proposition, and charged Dr. Mitra with mis-representation. He said, Dr. Mitra "could hardly have shown more completely how he has misconcieved the facts of the case." We replied to this charge by quoting an instance in which there were more than five thousand men present at a preaching in Beadon Square. We could have quoted half a dozen such instances from the pages of the *Indian Mirror*, if we had thought it worth our while; but one was quite enough for our purpose. The rejoinder is that the Revd. gentleman meant "ordinary meetings for which no license or permission was obtained." There is, however, not a line in that gentleman's letter about licensed preaching *vs.* unlicensed preaching, nor about "ordinary meetings" and extraordinary meetings. It was in our note that the distinction was first made about ordinary preachers "even when elevated by a brandy box" not drawing largely, and preachings sandwiched with Yankee hymns, and Muhammadans and others collecting monster gatherings, and our contemporary, availing himself of our first remark, and casting overboard the distinction, tries to make out a case. If the Revd. gentleman had only ineffective missionary preachings in his mind, why did he not say as much in his letter? Only, if he had done so, he would have destroyed his argument, and lost the opportunity of having a fling at Dr. Mitra. It was thus the client of our contemporary, who has laid himself open to the charges "of *suppressio veri* and *suggestio falsi*," and not we. "The danger of bearing false witness against one's neighbour" should also rest in that sanctimonious quarter. We do not care an iota whether Babu Keshub Chunder Sen obtained a license or not; certain it is that the license did not suffice to prevent the overcrowding. In the language of the reporter, "the uproar was so great that the proceedings were perfectly inaudible." Is such an uproar consistent with a quiet constitutional saunter for health and recreation? If not, and even Mr. Robertson will, we fancy, admit it is not, should those who have opened the square for health and recreation only, permit the uproar? There is another phase of the question which should not be lost sight of. The preachings are generally hostile and aggressive. The preachers of each sect laud their own doxy to the sky, and condemn all their neighbours to perdition for not accepting that doxy. Coming to Christian missionaries this aggressive spirit was most rampant at one time, and is not a thing of the past yet, and would it be a pleasant recreation for Hindus to be forced to listen to such abuse when they go to the square? Let us again suppose, half-a-dozen parties reviling each other's doxy at the same time, in the same square, within hearing distance, and the health and recreation would be left nowhere. Take again a Shiah party reviling a Sunni one or *vice versa* in the Wellesley Square or the Wellington Square on the day of the Muharram, and the man would be lost to all sense of the propriety of preserving public peace, who would suppose that the Commissioner of Police would do well to let such things get on without let or hindrance. We could also fancy a hot-headed Low Church zealot descanting on the enormity of relics, rituals and rosaries before a squad of Roman Catholic soldiers in the Dalhousie Square, but a sense of prudence for personal safety on the part of Mr. Robertson and his friends would not hastily permit such an exhibition. Doubtless Mr. Robertson would be glad to keep out all other sectarians, and hold the squares for himself and his fellow-missionaries; but the well-avowed sense of impartiality of our contemporary would scarcely tolerate that. The fact is the recent practice of the natives preaching in places which the missionaries had hitherto held as their own, has brought on the imbroglio, and one is almost tempted to say, though we will not go to the extent of saying, that the tantrums about public right, freedom of speech, and so forth are apparently the veils intended to hide the design of throwing dirt on other peoples' beliefs. It is to be regretted that our contemporary, generally so well known for the liberality of his sentiments, should have lent himself to such an object, if that be really the object.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES.—Dr. Henry Hanks, author of "Consumption: its Treatment and Curability," writes:—"The superior efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil over the Pale Cod Liver Oil has proved, in my experience, unequivocal. Patients who have persisted for several months in the use of the latter, with scarcely any perceptible improvement, have, after a brief trial of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, acquired such fatness, and those distressing symptoms accompanying emaciation have so rapidly subsided, that I have been induced to confide in its reputed remedial powers, and consequently to advise its substitution for the Pale Cod Liver Oil." Benjamin Clarke, Esq., M. R. C. S., F. L. S., author of "Notes and Suggessions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses," writes:—"The effect of the Pale Oil on the circulation is so feebly marked as not to be perceptible, so that in some cases of extreme debility, the patient, from the slowness of its action, is in danger of sinking from exhaustion, or the disease, as in consumption, may become incurable from protraction. My inferenee agrees with the remark that Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil effects a cure in half the time that the pale oil does." Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

Darlington's Pain-Curer has been found to be a certain cure for Pains on the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, & Eruptions on the Skin. May be had retail or wholesale, direct from their Establishment, 49, Dhurrumtollah, Street, Calcutta.

☞ Beware of other worthless imitations.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 4th June, 1881.

Some new features which characterized the commercial operations of the week closing this day, were the reduction of interest and discount by the Bank of Bengal, excitement in Government Securities, and the 2nd Public sale of Tea for the season 1881-82, details of which will be found under their respective designations.

Imports.—Piece-goods. There has been less enquiry during the period under review than in previous weeks, in consequence of the bulk of the requirements being in a great measure already supplied; transactionst herefore have been confined within narrow limits to Grey Shirtings chiefly of 8¼ lbs—54 and 50 inch wide.

Goods.—Madapallams, T. cloth and Jaconets. In white and coloured goods nothing of importance transpired.

Yarns—attracted some attention and a fair amount of business done both in import kinds and country manufactured sorts, for the former previous rates have been obtained whilst the latter showed a slight advance of a pie per morah. This will be a good help to cotton industries in this country.

Exports.—There has hardly been any improvement in this market, except in Tea which formed the subject of great attraction at the Public Sale held on the 2nd instant, when 4897 chests were offered, but 4536 ch. found buyers. There was good attendance brisk demand, and keen competition, which combining together helped the prices to advance half anna for common qualities, one anna for good and medium kinds, and extreme rates for fine qualities.

Tea.—it appears after being neglected for years is at last about to resume its former position and will save many from being ruined.

Oil-Seeds.—Nothing of interest has passed in this market, prices for Lin-seed have had a downward tendency, whilst for poppy there has been a tendency upwards.

In Wheat no change. Jute market has rather been inactive not for want of demand but for want of supplies which have been almost stopped—and the stocks reduced to about 25000 Mds. of all sorts, against 75 to 80000 Mds. this time last year. Prices in consequence have advanced about 4 annas but no desirable quality is to be had. The report of the new crop is very favourably estimated to be almost double of that of last year.

MONETARY.

The Directors of the Bank of Bengal at their last meeting held on the 2nd instant reduced one per cent. of their interest and discount all round. The present minimum rate is 4 % for loans on deposit of Government Securities.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

In this market there prevailed great exitement owing to the extensive speculative and other transactions, which drove the prices as high as 104-4 for the 4 per cent. and 111-4 for the 4½ per cent.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES

Have rather been quiet and nothing of interest transpired.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Jhansee Reading Club	13	4	0
Raja Mohendra Lal Khan Bahadoor, Narajole	13	4	0
Raja Poorendra Deb Roy Mohasoy, Bansbariah	20	0	0
Lala Peary Lal, Lahore	15	12	0
Secy. Muthialpit Library, Black Town, Madras	3	8	0
Baboo Sreenath Roy, Ajmere	10	0	0
„ Soorjo Kant Roy, Muksedpore	8	4	0
„ Ashootose Mookerjee, Allahabad	13	4	0
„ Hem Chunder Banerjee, Benares	20	0	0
„ Dino Nath Ghose, Cawnpore	13	4	0
„ Muddon Mohun Missre, Bhaugulpore	2	3	0
„ Gobind Chunder Bysak, Brahmunbereah	14	5	0
„ Bharat Chunder Bose, Dacca	4	0	0
„ Sreenath Banerjee, Serampore	6	0	0
„ Ramlal Mookerjee, Boinchi	1	0	0
„ Rajkishna Poramanik, Santipore	6	10	0
„ K. C. Mookerjee, Tezpore	8	4	0
„ Shawan Lal, Durbhungah	5	0	0
„ Mathura Nath Sen, Bankipore	13	4	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*June* 1, 1881.

GENERAL.—Mr. F. B. Taylor, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sewan, Sarun is also appointed temporarily to have charge of the Gopalgunge division of that district, with effect from the date on which he received charge of the latter division.

The orders of the 10th instant, transferring Mr. E. R. Middleton, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, to Pooree, and appointing him to have charge of the Khoorda division of that district, are cancelled.

Baboo Komul Nath Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Khoorda division of that district.

Mr. R. D. Hime, C. S, has been granted an extension of leave for six months by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Mr. J. C. Veasey, Officiating Magistrate and Collector Backergunge, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr. A. E. Staley, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector in charge of the Buxar division of the Shahabad district, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870, for the purpose of acquiring land required for public purposes in that sub-division.

Baboo Mokundadeb Mookerjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakholy, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870, for the purpose of acquiring land required for public purposes in that district.

Baboo Gobindmohun Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhunga, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870, for the purpose of acquiring land required for public purposes in that district.

Mr. F. J. G. Campbell, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is allowed leave for two months and three days, under Section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 4th April 1881.

Baboo Annondoprosad Ghose, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Orissa and an Assistant to the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector in the Tributary Mehals.

Baboo Juggomohun Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, having returned to duty on the 21st instant, the unexpired portion of the furlough granted to him under the orders of the 18th November last, is cancelled.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—Mr. R. L. Mangles, V.C., is appointed to be President of the Committee of Management of the Zoological Gardens, Alipore, *vice* Mr. C. T. Buckland resigned.

Advertisements.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

Importers of all kinds of Machinery and Agricultural Implements.

HAVE ALWAYS IN STOCK

Watering Cart.

		Rs.
Ptent Watering Cart, mounted on Iron Wheels, to carry 95 gallons		300
Dia; to ditto, with Pump and Rubber Suction Hose attached		400

Garden Engines.

12,	16,	24 gallons.
Rs. 65,	85,	110 each.

Aquajects in Pail, each	35
Ditto, with Lever Handle, each	45

Improved Water Barrows.

20,	30,	38 gallons.
Rs. 58,	73,	105 each.

Garden Syringes, Rs. 7-8, 9-8, 12-8, 16-8, 21 each.
Hydronettes, Rs. 10-8, 13-0, 17 each.
Fountain Jets, Rs. 1-8, 2-4, 3-8, 4-8, 7-8, 10-8 each.
Sockete for above, Rs. 1-8, 2 each.

Ten per cent. discount off the above prices for Cash.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,
Calcutta.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

The Calcutta Port Improvement Act, 1870, Act V (B.C.) of 1870, and the Calcutta Port Improvement Act Amendment Act, 1880, Act IV (B.C.) of 1880, amended by Act I (B.C.) of 1881.

Issue of Rs. Ten lakhs 4½ per cent. debentures, having a currency of thirty years.

Tenders are invited for Ten lakhs of Rupees in 4½ per cent. debentures to be issued under the provisions of Act IV (B.C.) of 1880 and Act I (B.C) of 1881, to provide for the cost of works sanctioned by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which loan, and the interest thereon, will be a charge on the property of the Commissioners.

The debentures will be for sums of Rs. 100 each, or multiples of Rs. 100, as may be desired, made payable to order, and carrying interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum, payable half yearly, on the 1st day of January and 1st day of July at the office of the Port Commissioners, upon presentation of the debentures. Two per cent. of the amount tendered for to be paid on application, and the balance on the 13th July 1881, from which date interest will run.

The deposit of two per cent, will be returned if an allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment, after being made, is not fully taken up.

In case a less number of debentures is allotted than is applied for, the excess of the deposit will be applied in, or towards payment of, the balance due upon such number as may be allotted.

Tenders in the annexed form should be filled up and sent to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners before noon of Wednesday, the 29th day of June 1881 accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal for a deposit of 2 per cent. upon the amount of each debenture applied for. The tenders will be opened in the presence of the Port Commissioners.

The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Chairman, and before the tenders are opened, but will not be made public unless some tender is rejected, only because it is below the recorded minimum.

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners, and the form of debenture can be seen at the office of the Secretary. A separate tender must be made for each rate.

G.H. SIMMONS,
Secretary.

Date 2nd June 1881
PORT COMMISSIONERS OFFICE

FORM OF TENDER.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST 4½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1881.

To

The Secretary, PORT COMMISSIONERS.

I beg to apply for _____

debentures of Rs. _____

each of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement issued by you, dated June 2nd 1881, *and I send herewith Bank of Bengal receipt for Rs.* _____

being 2 per cent. deposit per debenture, and I undertake to accept the same or any less number the Commissioners may allot to me, and to make the full payment in respect thereof the Bank of Bengal on or before the 13th of July 1881. *The amount I undertake to pay for these debentures is Rs.* _____

per cent. or Rs. _____ *for each debenture.*

Yours, &c.,

Name _____

Address _____

Dated _____ 1881.

ZOEDONE FOR INDIA.

A DELICIOUS SPARKLING BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE,

ZOEDONE

Is Exhilarating, yet Non-alcoholic.

May be taken continuously as a Substitute for Alcoholic Liquors with the most beneficial results.

Will keep good after being opened, and retains its Sparkling Qualities to the last.

May be drunk by persons of every age, and at all times:

Dr. G. S. Ranking, Surgeon, Indian Medical department, writes of it thus:—"I am of opinion that in 'Zoedone' is to be found a complete solution of the problem which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India, viz., the discovery of a beverage which shall assuage thirst, restore nervous waste, and, while being palatable, be also non-alcoholic. It is my firm conviction that if 'Zoedone' be introduced into India it will meet all the requirements of those who wish to restore their nervous systems without impairing their livers."

From Dr. Lucas, Bombay Medical Department, Author of "The Elements of Indian Hygiene," &c.:—"I am of opinion that the invaluable aerated beverage 'Zoedone deserves the highest attention at the hands of the Indian public; it is not only a health-giving drink, but essentially, containing as it does the quadruple phosphates of iron, lime, potash and soda, a health-restoring drink par excellence, reviving and refreshing the vital powers. It would be a blessing indeed if we could see it introduced into hotels, restaurents, regimental messes, and canteens. To weakly females in India it would decidedly tend not only to the amelioration of their own health but that of their offspring, the future generations of men and women. I need scarcely allude to its indication as a remedial and dietetic agent in cases of malarial cachexy, phthisis, &c,, the cost at which it is sold should in itself commend 'Zoedone' to the people in India."

The Company's Agents for India, including Burmah and Ceylon, are as follows:—

Agents in Chief, Messrs. WILLIS RODWELL & Co., London.

BOMBAY	Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES & Co.
CALCOUTTA	„ HINDE, ALLEN & Co.
CAWNPORE	„ „ „
CALICUT	„ PEIRCE LESLIE & Co.
COCHIN	„ „ „
CEYLON	„ W. M. SMITH & Co.
KURRACHE	„ C. H. B. FORBES & Co.
MADRAS	„ SHAW & WINCH,
RANGOON	„ HALLIDAY BROTHERS.
ADEN	„ COMASJEE DINSHAW & BROTHERS.

Price Rs. 4½ per dozen Pints, in Cases of 6 Dozen each.

Any Orders transmitted to the Company's Agents, will meet with due attention.

Wholesale and Trade Terms may be obtained from above Agents,
By order,

J. DURIE PATTULLO,
Secretary.

"PHOSPHODYNE."

TRADEMARK.—*Sanctioned by H. M's. Government.*

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Protected under the Trade Marks Act (38 and 30 Vict. ch. 91). Enacted by the "*Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.*" 20th August, 1875.

Certificates under this Act have been granted to DR. R. D. LALOR. By Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade marks given him the Sole Right to the trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE in England, Australia, Africa, China, Canada, and India.

Discovered and so named, A. D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M. D.

Pure Solution of PHOSPHORUS in combination with Quinia Cypripiden and Xanthoxylin, wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from Strychnia and all Dangerously Active Drugs. pleasant to the taste, and the only Safe, Prompt, and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for overworked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement, Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostration, Nerve Pain, Wasting Diseases, Asthmatic, Consumptive, Stomach and Liver complaints, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system, dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne.

Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the Skin; thoroughly invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles; Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life by supplying the PHOSPHORIC element which has been wasted, and thus Imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the exhausted Nerve-Electric Force, and Rapidly cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Nervous Mind and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne.

Being a natural RESTORATIVE, its Energising Effects are not followed by corresponding re-action; but are PERMANENT; and are frequently shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nervous Power, with a feeling of Vigour, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE gives back to the Human structure in a suitable form the Phosphoric or Lively Animating element of life which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the BRAIN, SPINAL MARROW, and NERVOUS SYSTEM, of a Nutritive, Tonic, and Invigorating character; thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more exhausting Processes of Life, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain and Muscular System which renders the MIND CHEERFUL, HAPPY, BRILLIANT, and ENERGETIC; entirely overcoming that Dull, Inactive, and Sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions. A Marvellous vitalising Restorative for Brain Toilers, Clergymen Business Men, and all engaged in the competitive Struggle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. by all Export, Wholesale, and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Every bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable commissioners, IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

The Phosphoric Treatment of Disease, with [illegible] free, from

DR. R. D. LALOR,
BAY HOUSE, 32, GAISFORD STREET,
LONDON N. W., ENGLAND,
The Sole Proprietor and Originator of Phosphodyne.

APPOINTED AGENTS IN INDIA.

Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
Smith, Stanistreet & Co; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.
R. Robertson, Ceylon.
O'Hara & Co., Bangalore.
West & Co; Chemists, Madras.
Gillon Bros., Kurrachee.
E. Gillon & Co., Lahore and Dalhousie.
Ball, Hobson, & Co., Chemists, Umballa.
Rangoon Medical Hall 72, Merchant Street.
Hosie & Co., 76 Merchant Street, Rangoon.
J. Lyell, Allahabad.
Charles & Co., Cawnpore and Meerut.
Job Jas. Vellvoz, Chemist, &c., Medical Hall, Nagpur, and Bosawal.

And all the Leading Merchants in India and China

BENGAL BANKING CORPORATION, "LD."

(UNDER EXCLUSIVE NATIVE MANAGEMENT.)

Receives *Current Deposits*, and allows 2½ per cent. per annum interest on the lowest monthly minimum balance of Rs. 20; and *Fixed Deposits* of not less than Rupees 100 at 4% per annum on 3 months', 6% on 6 months', 7½% on 12 months', 9% on 2 years' notice of withdrawal.

The Bank's Sudder Agency at No. 2, Durga Churn Mukerjee's Street, Bag Bazar, having extensive Godowns, receives goods of all descriptions from all parts of India and advances money; and is prepared to accept the agency of merchants and traders of distant parts of India for buying and selling goods on their account on commission and guarantees honest dealing with its constituents.

For fuller information apply to the Agency, or to the Secretary, No. 7, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

GRIMAULT & CO.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

PARIS. 8, RUE VIVIENNE. **PARIS.**

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co., beg to inform the Public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

The Diseases of the Chest, and the Consumption reputed incurable to this day will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime; Asthma, Bronchitis, the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime from numerous imitations made, the Genuine one is always Coloured in Rose.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

Matico Capsules and Injection.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S Matico Injection as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of given Nausea.

DUSART'S

Syrup of Lacto Phosphate of Lime.

Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to Feeble subjects, Convalescents, old people, and Rickety Children, who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones, well adapted to Ladies in the Family Way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches.)

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

Indian Cigarettes.

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using those Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

Guarana.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of Stomach or Bowels.

AGENTS:

SMITH, STANISTREET & Co,		CALCUTTA.
BATHGATE & Co.,	..	Do.
BONNERJEE & Co.,	..	Do.
NOBIN CHUNDER & SONS	...	Do.
[illegible] & Co.	...	MADRAS.
TREACHER & Co.	...	BOMBAY.
MADEN & Co.	..	BOMBAY.
RIGGS & Co.	...	BANGALORE.

BENODA BEHARY ADHYA, M.B.

No. 2, Jeliatola Street, (Kansaripara.)

CONSULTATION AND ATTENDANCE,

Night-calls to be strictly attended to.

B. BANERJEE & CO.

Booksellers, Publishers, and Commission Agents.

No. 25, CORNWALLIS STREET, CALCUTTA.

BOOKS.—School, College, General; sold cheap.

AGENCY.—Rs. 3-2 and 2-8 % on orders below and above 500, respectively. Terms cash.

FOR SALE.

BEST GYA HOOKAH TOBACCO.

FOR THE SEASON.

A. Quality or Grapy..... As. 8 per Seer.
B. Do. Raisinous ..... „ 6 „ „
C. Do. Sugar ..... „ 5 „ „

In packets of 1 one seer ½ half seer and ¼ quarter seer, apply at Old China Bazar, New Golabaree, Low qualities can be had on previous notice

To the Agent of the Calcutta, and Gya Tobacco, Trading Co. } SREENATH SEN.

WANTED a 3rd Teacher for the Cooch Behar Jenkins School. Salary Rs. 50 per month. None need apply who has not passed the B. A. Examination. Applications to reach this office before the 18th June 1881.

DARJEELING STEAM TRAMWAY COMPANY, "LIMITED."

An additional length of the Tramway Line between Sonada and Jore Bungalow (the 40th to 46th mile) is now open for Traffic. Jore Bungalow is 1½ miles from the Depot at Jallapahar and 2½ miles from Darjeeling.

Calcutta, 5th April 1881. } GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & Co., Secretaries.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS'

RECENTLY PATENTED

Sostenente Pianos,

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA.

HAVE GAINED THE

LEGION OF HONOUR,

GOLD MEDALS AND

HIGHEST AWARDS.

ABOVE ALL COMPETITORS AT

PARIS, LONDON, AMSTERDAM, PHILADELPHIA AND SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

For perfection of Touch, Tone and Durability.

18 & 20, WIGMORE STREET, LONDON W.

THE BRINSMEAD PIANOFORTE WORKS.

GRATTON ROAD, KENTISH TOWN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

and at all the Principal Pianoforte Warehouses.

ILLUSTRATED LISTS FREE.

PROVISION for Old Age combined with a PROVISION for the WIDOW and ORPHAN.

EXAMPLE.

A Civilian, European or Native, aged 20 next birthday, wishes to lay apart a sum of about THIRTEEN RUPEES a month in such a way that his savings will be securely invested until the time of his retirement from Service: and that should he die beforehand, a provision will be secured for his relations. By payment of a sum of Rs. 163-0-0 per annum (or at the rate of about Rs. 13-0-0 per mensem) as the premium for an Endowment Assurance, he will become entitled to Rs. 5,000 on attaining age 55 — should he die before attaining that age—even after payment of only one year's subscription—the full sum of Rs 5,000 will be paid to his representatives. [Vide Table III. of Prospectus.]

The same Provision, if commenced.

at age 25, would cost about Rs. 15 a month;
at age 30, „ „ about Rs. 18 a month;
at age 35, „ „ about Rs. 21 a month;
at age 40, „ „ about Rs. 28 a month;
at age 45, „ „ about Rs. 41 a month;

The rates for other Ages, also for Endowments payable at Ages 45, 50, and 60, and all further information, may be obtained on application. Premiums can be paid half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, at slightly increased rates.

There is an obvious advantage in effecting Investments of this nature *early in life*:—by delay the rate of subscription increases;—death may occur before the intended provision is made;—or health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY. MANAGER AND ACTUARY: D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.

D. M. DASS,
Agent Calcutta,
31, Peepulputty Road.

N. B.—Every Payment of Premium carries its Proportionate values, which cannot Lapse, and for which a Promissory Note is granted.

Assurance of Lives.

THE STANDARD OFFICE affords every facility to persons desirous of effecting Assurances.

RATES.—The Rates of Premium within recent years have been considerably reduced at most ages. Lower rates are not justified by the Company's own experience, now of considerable extent, nor by the most recent investigations into the mortality of European lives in India.

FUNDS.—The Funds amount to upwards of Five Millions Sterling, and are invested *only* in unexceptionable Securities, detailed particulars of which are published annually.

Copies of Prospectus, &c., may be obtained on application.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE. ESTABLISHED 1825.
Calcutta Branch Office—GEO. L. KEMP, Secy.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE

CALCUTTA MAGAZINE

FOR

APRIL.

BRIMMING OVER WITH GOOD READING

CONTENTS :

Day Dreams
The Bride's Meditations
Raising the wind
The women men like
The men girls like
Anecdotes of Fashion
Henry Raymond Fink
The Poet's Corner
What I live for
Noble lives
The brook and the loud
Correspondence
School boys on the Census
Literary Notices
What girls can do
The Indian Retrospect
Lord Macaulay
Carlyle's Style
The origin of London
Speaking and writing
Thirty beauties
She came, he saw, she conquered
A son-in-law's glee
Lapsed Loves
Samples of Wine
Health and happiness
Female authors
A Forlorn widow
Personal defects of Poets
Meaning of a brick
Beautiful Prayer of a wife
Little attentions
Accidental Discoveries
A child's query
The wives of Poets
Seizing the right moment
A lady on ladies
A conscientious dog
A appeal to Honour
Movements of Plants
Growth of the earth
Modern education for girls
Newspaper Reporters
Fragrance of Flowers
The Family Friend
My wife has made my fortune
Self-dependence
Live for something
Reputation
Gems of thought
Wit and Humour

☞ Price Re. I. Outstation residents may send a rupee's worth of half anna postage stamps in their letters, to the

Manager Calcutta Magazine,
49, Dhurmtollah Street, Calcutta.

No More Pains!!!

DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER

WARRANTED to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colics. Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples and Eruptions on the Skin.

Many of the best Physicians of the day prescribe Darlington's Pain-Curer in the very worst forms of these ailments, with success.

Pains of every description have been cured by the use of Darlington's Pain-Curer when all other medicines have been tried without effect.

Per bottle, small 1; large size, Rs. 2; Packing As. 8.

The words PAIN-CURER & NO MORE PAINS!!! are our Trade Marks.

DARLINGTON & CO.
49, Dhurmtollah Street, Calcutta.

☞ Call for DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER and see that you get it. Thousands of testimonials of the marvellous cures by DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER. ☜ Beware of imitations.

The Lady Superior of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, writes :—"We find DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER efficacious and are glad to know of it as being a useful medicine."

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung G.C.S.I., after ordering for a couple of large bottles of Darlington's Pain-Curer, approved of the medicine, and ordered for 6 anp again for 12 more large bottles of Darlington's Pain-Curer through Major Percy Gould, his Private Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

EAU DE LOTUS.

A sure and radical cure for Ringworm and all other skin deseases.—Applications will not irritate the parts nor stain the linen. Price As. 8 per phial.

Sold by the Agent.
O. DE. CARRY,
62, Free School Street, Calcutta.

Save your Eyes! Restore your Sight!

Mullick's well suited spectacles and eye glasses have been proved by thousands to be the best and the cheapest ever offered to the public.

			Steel.	*Silver.*	*Gold.*
Pebbles, Concave, or	Convex spectacles	Rs.	6	8	22
Neutral tint	Ditto Ditto	,,	5	7	20
Crystal	Ditto Ditto	,,	3	6	18
Neutral tint D shape	Ditto eye Preserver	,,	5	10	25

Packing and postage ans 8.

Spectacles for cataract sight and of various kinds and make to be had.

37, Swallow Lane, Calcutta. MULLICK & Co.

NEW NOVEL শৈলেশনাথ PRICE 12 AS,

BY DOORGA NARAIN GHOSE, B.A.

To be had at Canning Library, Sanscrit Press Depository, 114 Upper Chitpur Road of the author, &c. &c.

TO LET

No 5, KRISTO DAS PAUL'S LANE,
Apply to Printer.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

HAMILTON & CO.

JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,

IN ORDINARY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

Have the honour to announce that they have received instructions from

MESSRS. MOOLCHUND, HURRUCKCHUND, BISHENCHUND,

Bankers of Moorshedabad,

TO SELL ON AN EARLY DAY,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

To the highest bidders, without limit or reserve, in satisfaction of a mortgage,

A MAGNIFICENT AND SUPERB COLLECTION OF NATIVE JEWELS.

Consisting of Head Ornaments, Cheeks or Throat Ornaments, Bina or Forehead Ornaments, Earrings and Ear Ornaments, Nose Rings, Bangles, Bracelets, Wristlets, Thumb Ornaments, Taubeez, Jawson, Jhoomka, Dhenree, Harrs, Chandra Harrs, Valuable Rings, &c., set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Pearls, and Cat's-eyes of the first water, and of a purity and quality rarely seen ; also some fine Naoruttons.

Strings of large Pearls, Diamond Studs,

AND A NUMBER OF EMERALDS QUAINTLY CARVED.

Full particulars will be announced hereafter.

These valuable and superb articles will shortly be placed on view, and drawings and catalogues are now in course of preparation.

Hamilton and Co.

Jewellers in Ordinary

TO

H. E. THE VICEROY & H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

CALCUTTA,

F. W. BAKER & Co.

SILK MERCERS AND FURNISHING UPHOLSTERERS.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

Plain & Brocaded Silks,
Plain & Brocaded Satin
Plain & Brocaded Velvets,
Silk Stockings, Silk Vests,
Silk Pants, Silk Handkerchiefs.

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.

Velvet Pile and Brussels Carpets

Mirrors! Mirrors!! Mirrors!!!
Gerondoles! Gerondoles!!

In handsome Gilded & Black & Gold Frames, in several beautiful designs.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION SOLICITED.

F. W. BAKER AND Co.,

9, Old Court House Street,
CALCUTTA.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

President :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K. T.

Vice-Presidents :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G. | HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Whereof Paid-up	£450,000
Reserves and Balance of the undivided profit (1879)	£1,142,470

LIFE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1879

Life Assurance Branch	£2,989,885 11 4
Annuity Branch	311,961 13 4

NOTE.—The Life and Annuity Funds are specially invested to meet the obligations of these Departments, and are not liable for the obligations of the Fire Department.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

To the assured with profits this office presents the peculiar feature of combining the advantages of a Mutual Office with the great additional security offered by a large and influential Proprietary.

Nine-tenths of the whole profits of the Life Assurance Branch belong to the assured, one-tenth only going to the Shareholders, but as the profit which has arisen on the non-participating policies alone has been found to be more than equal to the sum received by the Shareholders, it follows that there is divided as Bonus among those who assure with profits a sum larger than the whole profit arising on their own policies.

The rates of this Company compare favourably with those of other Offices.

INDIAN BRANCH

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.

1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

J. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., Receiver, High Court. | W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.

ROBERT STEEL, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India :—ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

Strychnidine.—Acts as a specific for Nervous Debility, General Debility, Loss of Energy, Nervous Prostration from over-work, Chronic Indigestion, Melancholia Lassitude, Hepatic or Splenic hypertrophy, &c. Per bottle Rs. 4, *cure guaranteed.* Apply—W. ROODER & Co., Simla, Calcutta.

NOLICE.

A complete body of annotations to Entrance Course for 1881 is ready for Sale. Cash Price Rupee 1. To be had from Mudden Mohun Muddock. Book-Seller 191 old China Bazar, or from R. N. Banerjee 83-2 Sham Bazar Street, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE :

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden. Calcutta. Post free, at-4 oz., Rs. 6 : 8 oz., Rs. 11 ,, 16 oz., Rs. 20-12 Cash with order.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs.	As.
Per Month	1	2
,, Annum	11	8
,, Single Copy	0	3
IN MOFUSSIL.		
In Advance per Annum	13	4
Arrear Do.	15	8
RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	Rs.	As.
Per line	0	4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANUSSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA